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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,701

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5-6, 1972

Established 1887

'Balanced Package'

U.S., EEC Reach Accord on Trade

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The United States and the European Economic Community today reached a trade agreement that U.S. negotiator William D. Eberle said should assure U.S. congressional passage of a "clean bill."

The agreement, though its precise terms were kept secret pending Mr. Eberle's report to Congress next week and some form of EEC council approval, had an immediate effect on the money market, with the dollar strengthening against both gold and sterling.

Mr. Eberle called it an agreement in "substance and principle," EEC commissioner Rolf Harhausen referred to it as a "balanced package." Nevertheless, the package left many matters unresolved.



William D. Eberle

The U.S. delegation returned this afternoon to Washington, where Mr. Eberle must put the finishing touches on his trade negotiations with Japan and Canada.

Although the various U.S. trade talks have been inter-related, they also have been inter-related, with the Japanese, for example, waiting for the EEC-Washington accord before agreeing to its own with Washington.

The United States has been holding out for a successful conclusion to its trade talks before asking for congressional ratification of the gold bill, which would fix the new price of gold at \$38 an ounce. Mr. Eberle said on several occasions that if Congress was not satisfied with the trade package it might pass a "dirty gold bill," one including protectionist trade restrictions.

Mr. Eberle appeared confident that this trade package would satisfy Congress. "The European Community and the United States can now take the next step in expanding world trade," he said following the session.

But despite his optimism, he got less than he wanted on several U.S. exports, such as grain, citrus fruits and tobacco.

Several long-term problems remained outstanding from what would be the latest of six agreements and though they might not keep Congress or the EEC council from accepting the package, they could raise serious problems in the future.

To begin with, the community apparently got no specific trade concessions from Mr. Eberle, as it had wanted. In the agreement the United States reportedly "recognizes the principle of reciprocity," but gives no specific trade concessions for the Common Market's trade concessions.

France, for example, has wanted U.S. concessions on dairy products and cognac, and Italy for its almond exports.

The agreement is reportedly fairly specific on several short-term concessions that Washington was seeking, although not going as far as Washington would have liked.

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Phantom Hits AA in N. Vietnam

Attack on North 8th in February

SAIGON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—A U.S. F-4 Phantom jet fighter-bomber crossed into North Vietnam today to attack an anti-aircraft gun battery that had opened fire on an unnamed B-70 photo reconnaissance plane that the Phantom was escorting.

It was the eighth such "protective reaction" strike north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) so far this month and the 264th since former President Lyndon B. Johnson halted regular bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968.

There was no damage to the U.S. aircraft. Because of smoke over the area, the U.S. command said it could not tell whether the anti-aircraft battery was damaged.

The attack was carried out 46 miles north of the DMZ, separating North and South Vietnam, and seven miles east of the Laotian border.

Lull in Ground War

After days of intensified ground fighting which appeared to be leading up to a much-predicted Communist offensive on the eve of President Nixon's Feb. 21 visit to Peking, there was a relative lull in fighting in the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. today.

In six major clashes, at least 35 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed at a cost of at least 10 South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians killed and 34 wounded, the U.S. and South Vietnamese commands said.

American B-53 bombers carried out raids in the Central Highlands, where much of the fighting has broken out in recent weeks, but no significant fighting on the ground was reported there.

Air Base for Saigon

The U.S. command announced today that it is turning the \$60-million U.S. Air Force base at Phan Rang, 160 miles northeast of Saigon, over to the South Vietnamese next month. That will leave three major U.S. air bases in Vietnam—Tan Son Nhut, Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay.

In Laos, heavy fighting was reported under way today near the Communist-occupied town of Muong Kasy, 90 miles north of Vientiane, well informed military sources said.

The government forces were facing North Vietnamese-led Pathet Lao troops fighting on high ground overlooking Highway 13, about seven miles (12 km) south of Muong Kasy.

The sources added that government units were able to move their 105 mm howitzer artillery pieces southward before they abandoned the town to the North Vietnamese on Wednesday.

Laotian government forces meanwhile were reported to have recaptured yesterday the Mekong River town of Paklai, 98 miles west of Vientiane, without resistance. The town had been overrun Tuesday by an estimated three platoons of Pathet Lao Communists, possibly joined by Thai terrorists, military sources said.

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SECURITY CRACKDOWN—British security forces halting traffic on highway leading to the Northern Ireland border town of Newry Friday. They were checking for arms and IRA suspects thought headed there for a banned, but still planned, march Sunday.

Early Elections the Alternative

New Coalition Effort Awaited But Italians Doubt Its Success

ROME, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—President Giovanni Leone today was reported preparing to appoint a new premier-designate amid widespread doubts that the appointee will be able to form a coalition regime and thus solve Italy's three-week-old political crisis.

Two days of presidential consultations ended this morning. They have served only to increase the general impression that an early general election, to reshape party power in parliament, is inevitable.

However, the president is seen as determined to explore all alternatives before deciding to dissolve parliament. He was expected to issue a new mandate, to a Christian Democrat, to try to form a government.

Most widely favored for this assignment are a former premier, Mariano Rumor, or Giulio Andreotti, Christian Democratic leader in the Chamber of Deputies.

If the new premier-designate should fail, informed sources say, there will be no alternative to an election about one year ahead of schedule. The present five-year legislature is due to end in May, 1973.

Emilio Colombo, who resigned as premier on Jan. 15 after the collapse of his four-party center-left coalition, remains in charge of day-to-day administration.

He failed not only to reach agreement with the parties on a common policy, but also to resolve differences on divorce. The anti-divorce Christian Democrats are at odds on the issue with their former coalition partners—the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans.

The issue is how to avoid a national referendum late this spring to abrogate a divorce bill passed by parliament in December, 1970. Whatever their positions on divorce, all the parties in the coalition believe that the referendum would revive old religious animosities and create further political confusion.

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U.K., 9 Others Recognize Bangladesh

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Britain and nine other countries today formally recognized Bangladesh and Bangladesh said it would seek membership in the Commonwealth.

West Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Finland made their recognition of Bangladesh public within minutes of the announcement by Britain's foreign secretary in the House of Commons.

Israel, Iceland and Austria also extended recognition while Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg announced they would soon follow suit.

Japan said today it would shortly normalize its ties with Dacca.

France and Italy have delayed their decisions.

Altogether, 28 governments—including all Eastern European countries except Romania—are setting up diplomatic ties with the new state.

In Islamabad, a Foreign Office spokesman tonight called the British and West German recognition an "unfriendly act."

"These governments have obviously ignored the fact that conditions for recognition are non-existent and that East Pakistan continues to remain under the military occupation of India," the spokesman said.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, told Commons that the British decision "recognizes the reality of what has happened in the area over the past month." Sir Alec added: "I shall be going to India this weekend for talks with the Indian government and by invitation of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, I plan to visit Pakistan on my way home from the Far East Feb. 19 and 20. An opportunity for me to visit Bangladesh may arise later in the year."

Pakistan has announced it has withdrawn from the Commonwealth over British recognition of Bangladesh, which used to be East Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Mujib announced today in Dacca that Bangladesh would seek membership in the Commonwealth.

British Troops Ring Town on Eve of March

BELFAST, Feb. 4 (UPI)—British troops sealed off the border town of Newry today to prevent any attempt by the Irish Republican Army to smuggle arms and men into the town for Sunday's illegal Catholic protest march.

A British Army spokesman said the stop-and-search operation at army roadblocks ringing Newry was "Bloody Sunday" like the one in Londonderry last Sunday. Soldiers killed 13 civilians when a gun battle erupted during an illegal civil rights demonstration.

With 48 hours to go before the Newry march—which organizers have refused to call off despite British government pleas—newsmen counted up to 17 roadblocks manned by soldiers and armored cars around the predominantly Catholic town of 12,000.

Many were on roads approaching from the Irish Republic border three miles away.

Soldiers searched all cars, trucks and buses passing through, frisking every passenger and pedestrian.

"We are looking for arms and IRA men and anyone else who might make trouble," the army spokesman said.

Security spokesmen said they could neither confirm nor deny reports that by tonight 4,000 soldiers would be guarding the Newry area—more than one-quarter of the 15,000 British troops in Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner flew unannounced to London to confer with Prime Minister Edward Heath.

After the talks, they made a last minute appeal to the organizers of the march to call it off.

"The dangers of this march are clearly and widely recognized," a statement said. "The organizers should think again while there is still time."

Six-hour-long talks were attended by British ministers for defense, foreign and home affairs. No new policy initiatives emerged from the meeting.

Sources said there was no change in the British government's determination to use security forces to block Sunday's march.

In Belfast a woman telephoned



Brian Faulkner

the commander of British forces in Northern Ireland, Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Tuzo, this afternoon and said the IRA planned to dress its men in British uniforms to infiltrate Newry for the march.

The woman said her son and son-in-law, both IRA members, had been issued British uniforms and ordered to wear them Sunday, a British Army spokesman said.

"Very Distressed"

"She sounded very distressed. She said she was telephoning because she could not allow it to happen," the spokesman said.

The woman gave her name but refused any further information about herself, saying she feared IRA reprisals, the spokesman said.

Almost 200 British Army combat jackets and camouflage trousers were stolen from a Londonderry dry cleaning firm early in January.

Hints of Appeal to Communists

Lynch Says U.K. Army Action Can 'Lead to War Situation'

DUBLIN, Feb. 4 (AP)—Irish Premier Jack Lynch warned today in his toughest language yet that British Army action across the frontier could "lead to a war situation."

Mr. Lynch hinted strongly at a news conference that he would consider approaching Communist powers for support if none came from Ireland's traditional friends.

His government announced it would institute a worldwide appeal for cash to aid the minority Catholics in Northern Ireland. The Irish government would contribute.

Finance Minister George Colley said the relief fund was to help the North's Catholics "obtain their freedom."

Mr. Lynch promised there would be safeguards to ensure the money went for "peaceful and political purposes."

The British and Northern Ireland governments will almost certainly regard the fund as gross interference in the af-

airs of a part of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Lynch declared to newsmen: "We do not intend to go to war, but the activities of British soldiers could lead to a war situation. We have no intention of letting it develop to anything like that."

Then, in what was seen as a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Senate Votes \$3.075-Billion Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—The Senate today passed a long-delayed \$3.075-billion foreign aid appropriations bill amid controversy over whether its rejection last October of an earlier bill had hampered Vietnam peace efforts.

The Senate voted 45 to 23 to pass the bill, which provides money for bilateral economic and military assistance plus contributions to international banks.

Earlier, it added funds for Pakistan refugees and cut out assistance to police departments in Latin America, Africa, the Philippines and Pakistan.

The measure now goes to a joint Senate-House committee.

The House has approved a \$3.003-billion bill, but has distributed funds differently.

Shortly before the Senate vote, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, called "irresponsible" a reported view by Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser, that Senate defeat of the original legislation Oct. 29 helped prompt North Vietnam to suspend secret peace negotiations, believing that U.S. economic support for the Saigon government would end shortly.

Several senators pointed out that the Senate on Nov. 10 and 11 approved new, although reduced, foreign-aid bills.

Today's bill, which provides funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, was delayed by the Senate's unsuccessful efforts to get the House to go along with Senate amendments calling for a complete U.S. troop withdrawal from Vietnam within six months.

Hanoi, Viet Cong Supported By Russia in Rebuff to Nixon

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong envoys told Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin here today that they "resolutely reject" President Nixon's eight-point peace plan, Tass news agency said.

The new North Vietnamese ambassador, Vo Thue Dong, and Viet Cong representative Leung Quang Minh described the U.S. proposals as an attempt to impose an American solution of the Vietnam problem, Tass said.

Mr. Kosygin was quoted as saying the Soviet Union "firmly supports proposals for a political settlement made by North Vietnam and the South Vietnamese provisional revolutionary government."

Tass added that the meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

The Tass report said, "The Vietnamese envoys stressed that the U.S. proposals meant nothing but an attempt to impose a solution of the Vietnam problem according to an American pattern. 'Resolutely rejecting these U.S. Washington maneuvers, the governments of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of South Vietnam stated the unshakable will of the Vietnamese people to realize its national aspirations and strivings.'"

Peking Backs Hanoi

HONG KONG, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The Chinese government today condemned President Nixon's 8-point proposal for ending the war in Vietnam and reaffirmed its support for the Communist cause in Indochina.

The statement, transmitted by Hanoi, the official Chinese press agency, followed attacks on the Nixon peace plan in the mainland China press. It came less than three weeks before the President is scheduled to visit Peking.

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai met Sunday with the heads of the missions representing North Vietnam and the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam. He was reported to have told them that the Chinese Communist party government and people resolutely support the Viet Cong's seven-point proposal and will back the Communists until they achieve "complete victory."

Even If 'Not Acceptable'

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State Department Regards Peace Plan as Not Rejected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray repeated today the administration view that President Nixon's eight-point peace proposal has not been rejected by the North Vietnamese.

He said that in spite of reports by the Soviet press agency Tass, the United States continues to hold out a qualified hope for a negotiated settlement.

"For the time being we have to draw a distinction between their saying not acceptable and rejection," Mr. Bray said when asked

about a report from Paris that the North Vietnamese had called the U.S. plan not acceptable.

Mr. Bray was asked several questions concerning the political aspects of Secretary of State William P. Rogers' attack yesterday on Sen. Edmund S. Muskie for the Democratic presidential aspirant's rejection of Mr. Nixon's peace plan before the Communists had responded.

The spokesman said that when the secretary of state feels strongly on an issue of foreign policy he very well may express his views on that issue.

But he added that it is up to the President to decide if there is any political role for Mr. Rogers to play in the upcoming presidential election.

Mr. Bray also said the secretary had not intended to indicate that Sen. Muskie would be the only Democratic presidential aspirant to be discussed in terms of Vietnam. "You can take his remarks of yesterday to be of a general nature on this subject," the spokesman said.

When asked why the Maine senator then was the subject of the remarks when other Democratic senators had made similar statements, Mr. Bray said:

"It seems to me, looking at the chronology... that the sequence of things... the speech on the subject happened to be by Sen. Muskie."

Saigon Rejects Viet Cong Bid For Thieu to Resign at Once

SAIGON, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam today rejected the Viet Cong peace formula calling for the immediate resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Speaking through his official spokesman, Mr. Lam said the Viet Cong proposal is "totally unacceptable."

"They have no right to call for the resignation of a president duly elected by the people," he added.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Phan Dang Sum, made the statement in Mr. Lam's name when

asked to comment on the Viet Cong plan submitted at yesterday's session of the Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

The Viet Cong, in its new proposal, demanded the immediate resignation of President Thieu and said it would then be prepared to negotiate with the present Saigon government with a view to organizing general elections.

Elaborating on Mr. Lam's statement, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "If President Thieu resigns we will be in a very weak position to negotiate, as his government was the legal and constitutionally elected government."

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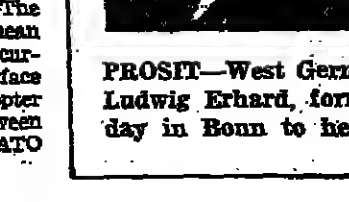
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NATO Counts Red Ships

NAPLES, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean has increased slightly and currently consists of 33 surface ships, including the helicopter carrier Leningrad, and between 10 and 12 submarines, a NATO spokesman said today.

PROFIT—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt having a glass of champagne with Ludwig Erhard, former West German Chancellor and Economics Minister, Friday in Bonn to help celebrate the occasion of Mr. Erhard's 75th birthday.



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Dayan, Eban Foresee Talking, Not Fighting, During the Year

TEL AVIV, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Foreign Minister Abba Eban predicted today that 1972 would be a year of negotiations rather than confrontation in the Middle East.

"I hope 1972 will be a year of negotiations rather than a year of shooting," Gen. Dayan said on leaving for the United States on a week's fund-raising tour and for talks with U.S. officials.

"I think there is a chance that

1972 will be a year of active and detailed negotiations," Mr. Eban said in a newspaper interview.

The comments followed by two days Israel's agreement to take part in "close proximity" talks with Egypt on the reopening of the Suez Canal, under U.S. sponsorship.

Radio and newspaper commentators have said that Gen. Dayan would not from out the specifics of a possible Suez Canal accord when he meets Secretary of State William P. Rogers, his assistant Joseph J. Sisco, and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird Monday.

Gen. Dayan, however, told an airport news conference that he planned to have only "a general discussion of Middle Eastern affairs" with the U.S. officials.

No Substantive Talks

"I have been invited for talks in Washington, but I will not discuss the special agreement to reopen the Suez Canal," Gen. Dayan said. "I am not going to say anything or take any position on any substantive discussion."

"I think [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat is in a position where he will have to do something," Gen. Dayan said. "He will either have to start shooting or start political negotiations."

"I expect he will decide to talk rather than resort to shooting... I believe he realizes this is the best thing for him," he said.

In an interview with the afternoon newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth, Mr. Eban termed Israel's acceptance of the American initiative as a "positive development."

"We have announced our readiness to accept a mediator for (an indirect Arab-Israeli) dialogue the United States has initiated, which, if successful, should bring about the first serious thaw in the freeze that has been on for the past four-and-a-half years," Mr. Eban said.

To Yugoslavia

Following his Kremlin talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Mr. Sadat flew to Yugoslavia early this afternoon where he began conferring with President Tito.

"In view of the dangerous situation prevailing in the Middle East as a result of the provocative, expansionist policy of Israel," the communiqué stated.

"The sides again considered measures to render assistance to the Arab republic of Egypt, in particular in the field of further strengthening its defense capability, and outlined a number of concrete steps in this direction."

The communiqué—published in full by the Soviet government news agency, Tass—did not elaborate on what these "steps" were.

Pompidou Vows Safeguard for Lebanon Borders

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou, in a statement that appeared clearly aimed at Israel, told Lebanese Premier Suleh Salameh today that he could count on France in matters concerning Lebanon's territorial integrity.

In a toast offered at a luncheon for Mr. Salameh, now on the third day of an official visit to France, Mr. Pompidou said:

"In this region of the world, where no solution has yet been found for the deplorable war of 1967, the policy of the Lebanese government, through the example it has given in the strict respect of international law and the resolutions of the United Nations, constitutes a factor of peace and reason... You can count on the French government, which attaches the importance you are aware of to Lebanon's integrity and tranquillity, to play a role at all times in the maintenance and re-establishment of peace."

The phrase referring to Lebanon's territorial integrity was the same used repeatedly here by Mr. Salameh in conversations with French officials and refers to what Lebanon considers to be Israeli threats.

Mr. Salameh told reporters later that Mr. Pompidou's statement had "enormous importance" for Lebanon.

Mendes to Run in 1973

GRENOBLE, Feb. 4 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Pierre Mendes-France announced his candidacy today on the Socialist party ticket for the 1973 legislative elections from the Isère Department.

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Gen. Dayan, however, told an airport news conference that he planned to have only "a general discussion of Middle Eastern affairs" with the U.S. officials.

No Substantive Talks

"I have been invited for talks in Washington, but I will not discuss the special agreement to reopen the Suez Canal," Gen. Dayan said. "I am not going to say anything or take any position on any substantive discussion."

"I think [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat is in a position where he will have to do something," Gen. Dayan said. "He will either have to start shooting or start political negotiations."

"I expect he will decide to talk rather than resort to shooting... I believe he realizes this is the best thing for him," he said.

In an interview with the afternoon newspaper Yedioth Aharnoth, Mr. Eban termed Israel's acceptance of the American initiative as a "positive development."

"We have announced our readiness to accept a mediator for (an indirect Arab-Israeli) dialogue the United States has initiated, which, if successful, should bring about the first serious thaw in the freeze that has been on for the past four-and-a-half years," Mr. Eban said.

To Yugoslavia

Following his Kremlin talks with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Mr. Sadat flew to Yugoslavia early this afternoon where he began conferring with President Tito.

"In view of the dangerous situation prevailing in the Middle East as a result of the provocative, expansionist policy of Israel," the communiqué stated.

"The sides again considered measures to render assistance to the Arab republic of Egypt, in particular in the field of further strengthening its defense capability, and outlined a number of concrete steps in this direction."

The communiqué—published in full by the Soviet government news agency, Tass—did not elaborate on what these "steps" were.

Pompidou Vows Safeguard for Lebanon Borders

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Georges Pompidou, in a statement that appeared clearly aimed at Israel, told Lebanese Premier Suleh Salameh today that he could count on France in matters concerning Lebanon's territorial integrity.

In a toast offered at a luncheon for Mr. Salameh, now on the third day of an official visit to France, Mr. Pompidou said:

"In this region of the world, where no solution has yet been found for the deplorable war of 1967, the policy of the Lebanese government, through the example it has given in the strict respect of international law and the resolutions of the United Nations, constitutes a factor of peace and reason... You can count on the French government, which attaches the importance you are aware of to Lebanon's integrity and tranquillity, to play a role at all times in the maintenance and re-establishment of peace."

The phrase referring to Lebanon's territorial integrity was the same used repeatedly here by Mr. Salameh in conversations with French officials and refers to what Lebanon considers to be Israeli threats.

Mr. Salameh told reporters later that Mr. Pompidou's statement had "enormous importance" for Lebanon.

Mendes to Run in 1973

GRENOBLE, Feb. 4 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Pierre Mendes-France announced his candidacy today on the Socialist party ticket for the 1973 legislative elections from the Isère Department.



LITTLE SLALOM—Children skiing recently between animal outcrops marking youngsters slalom course at Tallman Ski Lodge in Kimberly, British Columbia.

In Bonn to Plug His Book

Wilson Says He'd Pull Out Of EEC If He Won Office

BONN, Feb. 4 (UPI)—British opposition leader Harold Wilson reiterated today that if the Labor party returned to power in Britain, it would pull Britain out of the Common Market unless the community agreed to renegotiate terms of membership.

Mr. Wilson spoke at a news conference in Bonn, where al-

most exactly three years ago, he said, he sought the support of the then-chancellor, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, to get Britain into the European community.

The former prime minister was in this capital to help boost the publication of the German language version of his memoirs.

They are being published in Germany under the title "Die Staatsmaschine" ("The State Machine").

Shortly after the news conference, Mr. Wilson met briefly with West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. It was their first encounter since the Labor party leader shifted from being a pro-market to an opponent of British entry.

Mr. Wilson said that if a Labor government returned to power after Britain had joined the European community, it would immediately ask for a renegotiation of terms.

"If negotiations were refused, or if renegotiations, having been attempted, did not solve the problem," Mr. Wilson said, "I have already told the House of Commons, we should propose that it might be good to have a little friendly talk and suggest that we shake hands, thank them for their kindly negotiations, and withdraw."

He claimed "only men" were affected by the move to the left, but a Red Cross representative said entire families were being transferred.

"They have to go," said the official, referring to the 30,000 Bengalis being moved to the fall camp.

"They must obey government orders. We shall feed them and look after them and insure their safety."

"They have killed about 100 of our security forces and 350 civilians but we have not killed them (the Bengalis)," he added.

It has been impossible for newsmen to verify these figures. Newsmen who visited Mirpur last Tuesday were able to confirm 45 Bengali deaths but saw the bodies of no troops or police.

The official said that Bangladesh would be willing to let the country's 1 1/2 million Bengalis go to West Pakistan if they wished and if the migration could be arranged by international agencies.

But he added that there would have to be Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh before negotiations could begin for the movement of the Bengalis.

He said Bangladesh would be happy to have back the 500,000 Bengalis who are in West Pakistan.

U.S. and EEC Reach Accord

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Troops Expel Biharis From Mirpur Area

30,000 to Be Placed In Former Prison

DACCA, Feb. 4 (AP)—Bangladesh troops today began moving thousands of Bihari-Muslims from their homes in the Dhaka ghetto of Mirpur to a concentration camp 12 miles from the city.

An official reported the army met with some resistance and apparently brought in heavy weapons to blast out Bihari defenders holed up in one house.

The operation followed the killing by Biharis of "almost 100 troops and police and 200 Bengali civilians in a camp for returning refugees in Mirpur," the official asserted.

Several hundred heavily armed troops and former guerrilla fighters moved into the sprawling suburb in trucks and buses to conduct the operation.

2,000 Moved Out

A fleet of 20 buses followed them to take on the Biharis.

By nightfall, International Red Cross observers said about 2,000 of the Mirpur inhabitants had been moved out.

Three Biharis and two soldiers were removed in sealed ambulances and taken toward a hospital, the observers said.

The government prevented foreign newsmen from watching the action from the ghettos of Mirpur.

A curfew, imposed in Mirpur on days ago, was extended to cover its approaches, and newsmen were ordered to leave.

A team from the International Red Cross also was denied access to Mirpur, where they tried to deliver medical supplies.

Sporadic bursts of machine gun and rifle fire could be heard from the outskirts of Mirpur, together with the blast of heavy weapons.

An official, who asked not to be identified, reported the troops came under machine gun fire from at least one house and the order was given to "eliminate the resistance."

To Former Jail

The official said an estimated 30,000 Biharis were being moved from two sectors of Mirpur to a former jail for juvenile offenders at Morabara, east of the capital.

He added they likely will be there for "a matter of weeks."

The operation, the official said, will permit a thorough search of Mirpur for persons who collaborated with the Pakistani Army during its nine months of military rule last year.

Mirpur is the home of 250,000 Biharis, and all their residences are to be searched, the official added.

He claimed "only men" were affected by the move to the jail, but a Red Cross representative said entire families were being transferred.

"They have to go," said the official, referring to the 30,000 Biharis being moved to the fall camp.

"They must obey government orders. We shall feed them and look after them and insure their safety."

"They have killed about 100 of our security forces and 350 civilians but we have not killed them (the Biharis)," he added.

It has been impossible for newsmen to verify these figures. Newsmen who visited Mirpur last Tuesday were able to confirm 45 Bengali deaths but saw the bodies of no troops or police.

The official said that Bangladesh would be willing to let the country's 1 1/2 million Bengalis go to West Pakistan if they wished and if the migration could be arranged by international agencies.

But he added that there would have to be Pakistani recognition of Bangladesh before negotiations could begin for the movement of the Bengalis.

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As Kennedy Campaign Grows Nixon Will Review Pros, Cons On Overall A-Test-Ban Pact

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The Nixon administration, responding to an initiative by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., is taking a new look at expanding the nuclear-test-ban treaty to include underground explosions.

The Defense Department has put together an extensive analysis of the proposition for White House discussion, with Secretary Melvin R. Laird opposing a comprehensive ban.

From an "intelligence" standpoint, Mr. Laird said in an interview yesterday, "The best scientific information is that we are not in the position to advocate such a program to the Department of Defense."

He said that his opposition was based on the belief that detection of Soviet tests without on-site inspection was not yet foolproof and that the United States "leaves new things every time we have a test."

Mr. Laird stressed that his position may not be the one

President Nixon will adopt after studying various position papers. Sen. Kennedy's strategy is to force Mr. Nixon to take a stand on a comprehensive test-ban treaty this election year. Sen. Kennedy already has Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., a declared presidential candidate, as a co-sponsor of his Senate resolution to open prompt negotiations with the Soviet Union "to end all underground nuclear weapons tests."

His resolution also calls for "an immediate moratorium on all U.S. testing to remain in effect so long as the Soviet Union also abstains from testing."

Sensors and Democratic presidential challenger Edmund Muskie of Maine and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota also have advocated moving toward a comprehensive test ban.

Mr. Nixon on March 18, 1969, said "the United States supports the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban adequately verified," adding that "efforts must be made toward greater understanding of the verification issue."

Seven arms-control specialists, in a telegram sent to Sen. Kennedy on Jan. 24, endorsed his resolution and said that "national means of verification" of underground nuclear tests "are now adequate even for a permanent comprehensive test-ban treaty."

Thus, Mr. Nixon's reservations about being able to verify Soviet tests are being disputed by one body of scientific opinion.

Better Seismology

The Federation of American Scientists argued in a policy paper that "recent improvements in seismology and other means of detection would enable the United States to detect Soviet violations of a test-ban treaty long before the Soviets could carry out enough tests to score a breakthrough that would threaten the stability of the nuclear balance."

The federation asserted that "much of the opposition" to a comprehensive test ban springs not from fear of Soviet cheating but "from the desire to continue American nuclear testing in order to develop new weapons, to retest existing weapons and to keep our laboratories vigorous."

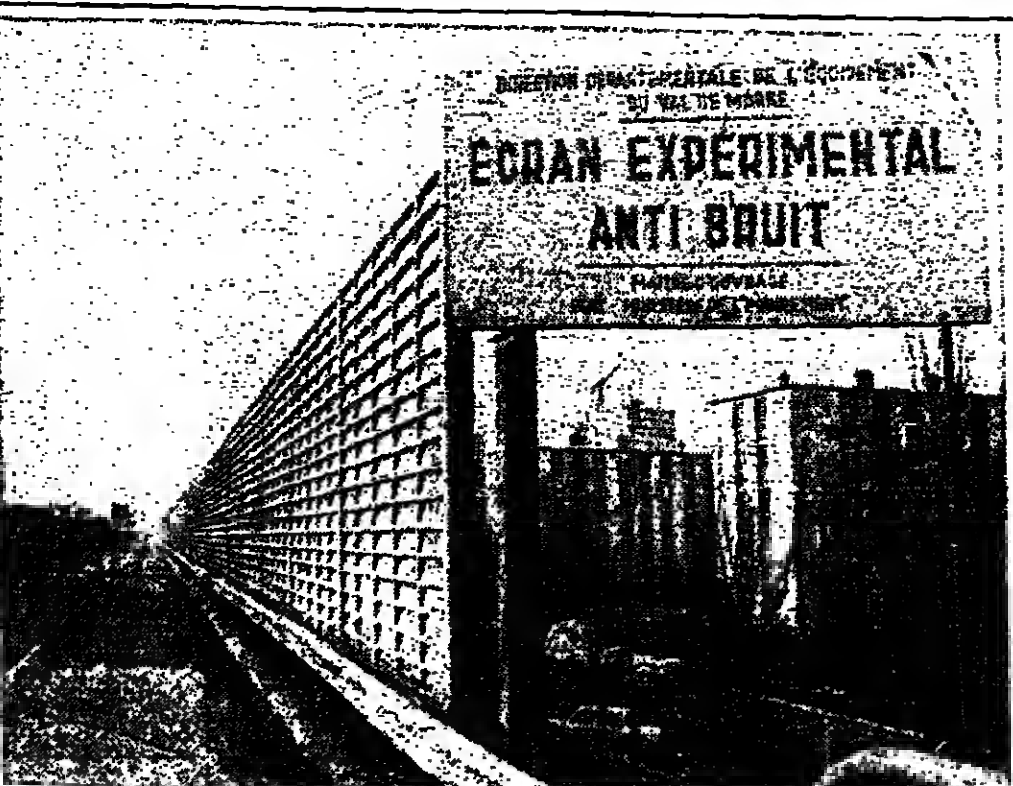
John S. Foster Jr., director of the Pentagon's research and engineering office, told the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee in October that experience had established the need for on-site inspection to "clarify the nature of seismic events" large enough to detect but too small to identify positively, "establish the nuclear or non-nuclear nature of low-yield explosions, restore international confidence in any cases where earthquakes are misidentified as explosions, and deter violations by increasing the chance of being caught."

Floor Debate

Sen. Kennedy intends to take the floor of the Senate the week after next to argue the case for a moratorium on testing. By then, he hopes to have some Democrats as sponsors of his resolution.

His next step will be to ask Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to hold hearings on the comprehensive test-ban resolution.

At those hearings, if not before, the Nixon administration will be forced to take a stand on the proposal for a wider test ban.



THE SILENT WALL—A new "anti-noise wall" built in a southern suburb of Paris on the road to Orléans, authorities hope, will cut down the noise of the passing cars on the neighboring highway. Sign reads: Experimental anti-noise screen.

Accepts N.Y. Summons in Spain

Irving Aide Unsure He'll Testify at Probe

By Miguel Acoca

PALMA DE MAYORCA, Spain, Feb. 4 (WP).—Writer Richard Suskind, 46, was served today with a subpoena to appear before a federal grand jury in New York Monday morning to answer questions about the research role he played in helping novelist Clifford Irving compile the "autobiography" of multimillionaire Howard Hughes.



Richard Suskind

Mr. Suskind, an expatriate New Yorker who lives on this Mediterranean island, accepted the subpoena from a party led by the U.S. vice-consul in Barcelona, Russell Winge, and U.S. postal inspector A. L. Vasquez, who flew in from New York with the subpoena this morning.

They were accompanied by Spanish plainclothes police.

Mr. Suskind, who has claimed he saw Mr. Hughes during one of the hundreds of interviews Mr. Irving says he had with the elusive industrialist, also accepted a U.S. Treasury check for \$539 to pay for his trip to New York. At first, he refused to take the check, saying, "I cannot take it until I speak to my lawyer."

Mr. Vasquez said he did not know what questions the grand jury wants to ask Mr. Suskind.

The subpoena was served as Mr. Suskind stood on the terrace of his secluded home in Genes, a suburb of Palma. He was not surprised. He had been expecting it for several days.

Not Sure He'll Go

"I am not sure I am going to go to New York," he said after the departure of the officials, who reportedly had a difficult time finding his home. When the officials arrived he and his wife were packing to move to the nearby island of Ibiza, where Mr. Irving has his residence.

Mr. Suskind said he did not know the name of his lawyer. He expects to engage a U.S. lawyer who will be able to arrive in Palma tomorrow.

"He may be someone from a Washington firm," he said.

Mr. Suskind disclosed that he had been on Ibiza most of the week, staying in a hotel near the town of Santa Eulalia. He said he had returned to Palma last night.

While on Ibiza, he saw Leander Gould Diaz Albertini, a mystery figure in the blaxploitation movie, and English painter David Walsh, another Ibiza resident who drew the portrait of Mr. Hughes for Mr. Irving's publishers—McGraw-Hill and Life magazines.

The transcript of the interview with Mr. Irving says he had with Mr. Hughes were kept in the safe of Mr. Albertini's palatial home on Ibiza. Mr. Walsh painted the portrait from photographs of the millionaire supplied by Mr. Irving and from the writer's description of Mr. Hughes. Both Mr. Albertini and Mr. Walsh said they had read part but not all of the transcript.

Another Subpoena

Mr. Albertini has been asked by postal inspectors, who telephoned him from New York, to appear before the grand jury. It is expected that he will also be served with a subpoena. He is an American of Cuban-American and Irish parents and was educated in England.

Mr. Suskind said earlier that he believed Mr. Irving "made a mis-

taken identity. The government prosecutor withheld comment.

"I would be able to say if the book were authentic or not," he said. "I do not have access to any personal files of Howard Hughes. I have no knowledge of any computerized information about Howard Hughes."

There have been suggestions that computerized information on Mr. Hughes may have been leaked by one of his aides to Mr. Irving.

Singer Denies Story

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP).—Danish singer Nina van Pallandt, 30, identified by Mr. Irving as having been present at a Mexican interview he had with Mr. Hughes, denied it today. "I have never met Howard Hughes," she said, "and I am inclined to think now that Clifford has not, either."

Arriving here after a Bahamas vacation, the singer, who is separated from her husband, a Danish baron, said of Mr. Irving, a neighbor on Ibiza island, whom she has known for seven and a half years: "He loves me, he has asked me to marry him, and I am sure that is why he thought I would stand by him."

"Our future relationship must now depend on the outcome of this whole affair," she said of the four-times-married Mr. Irving.

A Handful of Big Firms Gets Bulk of U.S. Arms Contracts

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Only 73 of the nation's 500 biggest corporations do a large amount of business with the Defense Department—that is, rank among the top 100 defense contractors—a new study discloses.

The survey also found that only a small handful of the nation's largest corporations do as much as 25 percent of their business with the Defense Department, though there are some smaller companies that rely heavily on defense sales.

The study, relating defense sales with corporate size and other elements, was published yesterday by the Council on Economic Priorities, a research group that analyzes the United States corporate structure in such areas as pollution, minority hiring and production for defense.

An Implied Conclusion

The report drew no direct conclusions, but one was implied in a statement by its chief author, Leon Reap:

"This report illustrates clearly that small shareholders, churches, universities and 'clean' mutual funds actually do have investment alternatives. It also indicates that many leading companies survive profitably without the guaranteed market of military contracts."

A press release issued with the study said the findings "contra-

House Votes \$411-Million Drug Fight Would Set Up Special White House Office

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The House voted, 380 to 0, yesterday to authorize a \$411-million all-out assault on the nation's "drug-abuse epidemic."

The measure would tie together scattered existing government anti-drug programs under the direction of a new special action office in the White House for drug abuse prevention.

Last December the Senate authorized a \$1.8-billion, five-year program which set up a special office in the White House but also created a National Institute for Drug Abuse in the National Institutes of Health.

A House-Senate conference committee will now meet to work out a compromise bill, which Democratic Rep. Charles E. Rangel, a New York City black, said should be enacted speedily because the lives of addicts are at stake.

Final House passage came after members rejected, 196 to 174, an amendment by Rep. Olin Teague, D., Texas, to exempt the Veterans' Administration from any control by the director of the new White House office.

Rep. Paul Rogers, D., Fla., told the House the nation was in the grip of a "drug-abuse epidemic" which has killed thousands of persons and caused "monumental human suffering."

He said the House proposals were preferable to the more costly Senate bill because "there are areas, usually our large cities, where the problem is of epidemic proportions. We allow special grants to target in on these areas."

Under his bill, existing community mental-health centers, city Public Health Service hospitals and 30,000 clinics would be used for drug-addiction treatment.

"We can have an immediate network of nearly 350 treatment centers when the bill becomes law," said Rep. Rogers, who is chairman of the House Commerce Subcommittee on Health.

Pentagon Specialist Hopeful On Volunteer Army in 1973

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Prospects for establishment of a volunteer Army by the summer of 1973, when the draft is expected to end, are improving steadily, according to Lt. Gen. George I. Forsythe.

As evidence he cited the rise in enlistment for the combat arms—infantry, artillery and armor—from 3,106 in 1970 to 26,974 in 1971.

Gen. Forsythe, the chief of staff's special assistant for the Modern Volunteer Army, said the quality of the enlistees is high.

Of the 16,072 accepted in January, against a scheduled figure of 15,000, more than 12,000 were high-school graduates.

The Army needs 20,000 enlistees a month, about 5,000 for the combat arms, in the fiscal year ending June 30. Due to budget restrictions, which will reduce the Army's overall strength to 13 divisions and 841,000 men, the number required for fiscal year 1973 will be about 200,000.

12 Per. Are Blacks

A year ago Pentagon planners believed that the percentage of blacks in a volunteer Army would be between 16 and 18. However, the present figure among enlistees is 12 percent.

The Army has found that some of the reforms introduced in 1970 and 1971 were not applicable in the basic-training period.

The beer machines have been taken out of most barracks that house enlistees undergoing basic training. The physical side of that training has been made more rigorous and the period itself will be lengthened.

The abolition of KP, Saturday morning inspections and "make work" programs has increased the efficiency of the Army, especially at the 16 posts where the Volunteer Army (VOA) program is being implemented.

As Gen. Forsythe put it, "you end KP and you make sure that a sergeant has the eight men he wants, when he wants them for a specific training job."

Unemployment has helped enlistment, the general conceded.

Apollo-16 Gets New Fuel Tank To Meet Deadline

CAPE KENNEDY, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Apollo-16's damaged fuel tank has been replaced and the spacecraft and its Saturn-5 rocket will be returned to the launch pad next Tuesday, the space agency announced.

Astronauts John Young, Thomas A. Mattingly and Charles Duke are scheduled for launch to the moon April 16. Tuesday's move back to the launch pad is expected to enable engineers to meet that date.

The 363-foot rocket-spacecraft combination was hauled back to the Saturn hangar last Thursday after a launch pad testing failure damaged a 17-inch fuel tank in the command module.

The spacecraft was lifted off the Saturn and moved back to the mated spacecraft operations building, where the tank was replaced over the weekend. The space agency said the moonship is being returned to the Saturn hangar today and mounted on the rocket Saturday.

U.S. Backs Bid By British Unit To Visit POWs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The State Department said yesterday that it will support any effort by a British organization to conduct an impartial inspection of prisoner-of-war camps in both North and South Vietnam.

U.S. policy has been to regard the International Committee of the Red Cross as the only organization impartial enough to make such an inspection, Frank A. Siewerts, a department official with special responsibility for the POW problem, said today.

"We would like anyone to see the prisoners in North Vietnam," he said.

But Rep. Leslie Aspin, D., Wis., saying that Amnesty plans to resume an inspection effort launched last spring, said he was "suspicious" that Saigon, supported by the State Department, had kept the organization from visiting prison camps in the South.

Mr. Siewerts said that South Vietnam had not actually turned down Amnesty's application, but had merely asked that it be "deferred" pending the efforts of South Vietnam to repatriate prisoners from the North.

The State Department takes the position that the Red Cross qualifies under the Geneva convention as a group that may conduct neutral international inspection of prison camps. Mr. Siewerts said that Amnesty, on the other hand, is a "political organization" whose impartiality is doubted in South Vietnam and elsewhere.

Laird Opposes Amnesty While Draft Continues

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told a group of students yesterday that granting amnesty to draft evaders should not be considered while Americans were still fighting in Vietnam or being held prisoner there, or while other young men were still being drafted.

Mr. Laird said that this country "always tried to temper justice with mercy," but that this was "not the time" to consider the question of granting amnesty to thousands of young men who fled the country rather than face the draft and serve in Vietnam.

Answering a question about his stand on the controversial amnesty, Mr. Laird said it should not be considered until "every young American has been returned from the prisoner of war camps, or we have a complete accounting for every man missing in action in accordance with the Geneva conventions . . . or while there's a single American involved in combat operations or being drafted into our service."

Air France, BEA Seek Fare Cuts

PARIS, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Air France and British European Airways are discussing a plan for cheaper air fares in Europe, particularly for cross-Channel flights, the French airline's general manager, Pierre Cot, said yesterday.

"We are discussing new, cheaper cross-Channel fares with our BEA friends," he told newsmen. Mr. Cot said Channel flights were 74 percent full.

BEA last year announced a plan to slash normal tourist round-trip fares by up to 80 percent to most European destinations. The plan has been strongly opposed by other European airlines, notably Alitalia.

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The Negotiation Way

As a result of President Nixon's disclosure of the secret peace talks and the publication of Hanoi's nine-point plan and Washington's counter-proposal, Americans and the world for the first time can examine the real negotiating postures taken by both sides in secret, rather than public proposals framed with an eye to propaganda advantage.

The full price asked by Hanoi for the release of American prisoners is shown to include not only withdrawal of American troops but also large-scale American payment of reparations, plus American cooperation in replacing the Saigon regime with one amenable to a coalition government controlled by the Communists. Hanoi's asking price, however, is not necessarily its fallback position, which could only be expected to emerge toward the end of a long, intensive negotiation. In this sense, the six meetings last year between Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho were little more than an opening round.

Why Hanoi failed to continue the talks at this very high level can only be a matter of speculation. The most likely reason is that the approach of dry weather and a new fighting season, with American ground combat capability much reduced, has tempted the Communists to revive military action in hope of shaking Saigon's grip on South Vietnam before negotiations resume. Similarly, the probability of large-scale American air retaliation for the expected offensive may well have been the reason why the President chose this particular moment to publicize his most recent peace proposal.

For its part, the United States has taken a more flexible position than previously. Hanoi's nine points have been accepted as the basis of negotiations. In its eight-point plan and separate reconstruction offer, the United States has responded to Hanoi's proposals point by point, making it evident that seven of the nine points are clearly negotiable. On one of the two remaining sticking points—Hanoi's demand for an American aid cut-off to Saigon along with troop withdrawals—the United States has proposed to limit its economic and military aid to Saigon by agreement with Hanoi if North Vietnam would accept similar limitations.

Even on the most difficult of Hanoi's nine points, the future government of South Vietnam, American concessions have also been offered. The proposal of a coalition electoral commission, along with President Thieu's pledge to resign five months after a final agreement and one month before elections, suggests the possibility of further movement through negotiation. Apart from the timing of Thieu's resignation, Washington appears to be flexible on the powers of the electoral commission, which could in fact approach those of an interim coalition government.

Re-escalation of the ground war, followed by the almost certain step-up in the American air war, will neither end the conflict nor advance a settlement. But imaginative new proposals from Hanoi and a resumption of high-level secret talks might accomplish both.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The New Malthusians

The new Malthusianism, rapidly becoming a major intellectual current in the West, fundamentally challenges traditional wisdom about the desirability of growth, progress and expansion. That challenge finds dramatic expression in "A Blueprint for Survival," just issued by a group of British ecologists. Long-term human survival on this planet, they argue, requires reversal of the trends that have dominated the earth since the Rev. Thomas Malthus first sounded his warning about population growing faster than the food supply. Under their prescription, populations must be cut, standards of living reduced, much of modern technology abandoned and the great urban concentrations of humanity replaced with a multitude of small communities. The goal would be a stable society and an economy which could persist indefinitely in equilibrium with the earth's resources.

For Britain, to take a specific example, the "blueprint" entails reducing the population by 50 per cent or more over the next two centuries. The private automobile would vanish, and so would many of the common household appliances. Agriculture would have to be pursued without most synthetic fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals that have produced the last century's enormous increase in food supply and in farm labor productivity. Every possible natural resource would have to be recycled to minimize new production from virgin raw materials. And London—to say nothing of New York and other of the world's great

cities—would have to be broken up because of the intolerable long-run burden they impose on the environment.

Is such a program practical? Can politicians, for example, be expected to campaign on slogans of "Down With Children," "No Automobiles in Any Garage," or "Only One Quarter of a Chicken in Every Pot"? And if one or more industrially advanced nations were willing to embark on such a program, could its course be long maintained if the people making the needed sacrifices saw that other nations were both expanding their numbers and raising their living standards?

Even within a single nation, could such a program be initiated without setting off bitter struggles about the degree of sacrifice to be demanded of different groups? The current bickering in this country over the minor dislocations caused by wage and price controls provides basis for pessimism. Nevertheless, there may still be time—but not much—to face up to the reality that a finite earth has finite resources and therefore cannot be subjected to endlessly escalating demands and drains.

If man will not take the needed measures rationally and in good time to adjust his requirements to the planet's capabilities, then modern civilization will prove impossible to sustain. Sooner or later, in that case, the necessary readjustments will be accomplished by wars, famines and other catastrophes far crueler than even the most extreme sacrifices envisioned by the "blueprint" or the new Malthusians.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Crisis in Ulster

The increase of the number of British troops (in Northern Ireland) has not succeeded in breaking the IRA's resistance. Violence has increased as has the IRA's support. The cancellation of internment decision and the withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland begins to seem the only means which might pacify heated tempers. It is possible even these actions would not be sufficient to completely stop the violence but they might reduce the support of violence.

—From Suomen Sosialidemokratia (Helsinki).

Sadat in Moscow

A perplexed President Sadat has gone to Moscow to seek guidance and help from his Russian hosts. As in October, when the Egyptian leader last rushed to Russia for talks with the Kremlin leadership, he is faced with the dilemma of making war or peace with Israel without being able to do either effectively. The big difference between then and now is that 1971—"the year of destiny" in which the issue was to be resolved one way or another—has now passed. With it has gone President Sadat's deadline.

Once again the Kremlin leaders are expected to restrain President Sadat. It can

be assumed that the Russians will not stand in the way of renewed efforts to start exchanges between Egypt and Israel under the auspices of the UN's Gunnar Jarring. The Soviet Union is known to be anxious for a reopening of the Suez Canal, as long as the United States does not get any credit.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Leaving Bhutto to Stew

President Bhutto is being blamed for stalking out of the Commonwealth, but, dispassionately, his plight is great and his options are severely limited. Having sensibly declined to break off relations with major powers, he had only the Commonwealth available for moderately meaningless gestures.

When Mr. Bhutto moved, precipitately, to the presidential mansion he acted fast and fairly. He began meaningful internal reform. He set Sheikh Mujib free, without haggling. He did not attempt to wreck Bangladesh (and India's stewardship of it) by personal blackmail. Yet what has been the Indian response? Has Mrs. Gandhi shown any willingness to discuss rapid repatriation of the tens of thousands of Pakistani soldiers she holds prisoner? Has there been any Indian policy but leaving Bhutto to stew in someone else's juice?

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 5, 1897

PARIS.—Many French Admirals think that the French navy should be strengthened by the addition of swift auxiliary cruisers. But this is not wise for it should be remembered that with each addition to the naval strength of France, or Russia, or Germany, England's traditional policy requires her to add one more ship to her fleet. The leading powers of Europe are reaching their limits.

Fifty Years Ago

February 5, 1922

PARIS.—Mme Sarah Bernhardt will preside at a great moving picture celebration to be held in New York on the occasion of an anniversary of the introduction of the movies. A telegram from leading American movie actors and actresses was sent to the French actress asking her to preside at the ceremonies. The telegram read: "This invitation is addressed to you because you are the first great artist who lent the aid of her genius to the new field."



The Muskie-Rogers Wrangle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is apparently going to allow the members of his cabinet to get deeply involved in the controversy of the Presidential election campaign, and this raises some obvious difficulties and dangers.

Particularly in the field of foreign and defense policy, the United States is entering upon a year of historic and delicate diplomatic negotiations, in which consultation and cooperation between the Republican executive and the Democratic Congress are essential.

The Vietnam peace negotiations, the strategic arms talks with the Soviet Union, the Presidential election campaign, the effort to reach a new understanding with China, the world monetary and trade negotiations—all these, and more, suggest that the nation is now approaching a period of unusual diplomatic and political activity at one and the same time.

Honest Differences

Probably it won't be possible to keep the simple arguments and challenges of the election from interfering with the administration's negotiations. After there are honest and honest differences between the candidates and the parties over the best terms of peace and trade, and the allocation of limited resources to the competing claims of military security abroad and civil order and social security at home. This is really what the Presidential campaign is all about.

This is not, however, a new problem. In every Presidential election since 1844, when President Rogers and Tom Dewey, the Republican nominee, brought John Foster Dulles to Washington to try to reconcile the conflicts between Presidential politics and foreign policy, Presidents have recognized the dangers of sending their principal cabinet officers, and particularly the secretaries of state and defense, into the election battle.

Pugnacious Men

George Marshall would not allow himself to be engaged in Presidential political discussion, let alone argument, when he was at the State Department. Even Dean Acheson and Dulles, who were pugnacious, partisan men, avoided open political debate with the Presidential candidates of the opposition party. And Dean Rusk, who revered Marshall, managed to keep out of the campaign dog-fights over foreign policy, even when Lyndon Johnson, no easy taskmaster or nonpartisan philosopher, often goaded him into the election pit.

All this dreary history is recalled here, because, earlier than might have been expected, we now have Secretary of State Rogers engaged in a front-page argument with Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine over the administration's and Muskie's conflicting views over how to end the war in Vietnam.

There is plenty of room for sincere argument, but the narrow point here is why this has to be Rogers' argument. Why get the principal member of the cabinet, and the State Department, involved in a political alley fight with Muskie and the Senate, which has to approve Nixon's and Rogers' foreign policy compromises on Vietnam, trade, arms and money?

It is easy to understand the President's foreign and political problems. He has put forward and publicized a comprehensive plan for ending the Vietnam war. He wants the enemy to agree to a

cease-fire, the neutralization of Indochina, and an election process which he knows the enemy will not accept.

Muskie says publicly this will not work, and suggests a simple formula for getting out of Vietnam: Let the enemy agree to release all prisoners of war and guarantee the safety of the American expeditionary force as it withdraws. Whereupon, he is attacked by the secretary of state for interfering with the administration's negotiations and, what is more serious, with making an "inappropriate" speech which is "harmful" to the national interest.

Serious Charge

That is a serious charge, the implication of which is that Nixon and Rogers have the answer to the "national interest" and Muskie should support them, even if he thinks the "national interest" would be better served by his own plan.

Well, who knows who is right? Both sides have an argument, but Marshall, Dulles, Acheson and Rusk are probably right: The Presidential campaign argument should not be the work of the secretary of state.

It should be left to the chairman of the Republican National Committee, or to Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, or even to the President himself, who is the leader of the Republican party.

But not to the secretary of state. He has to conduct the foreign policy of the nation, and

Letters

A Grudge?

I feel someone should protest against Waverley Root's review of Waverley Root's "The Food of Italy" (CET, Feb. 3). It seems unduly severe for a book so well printed (except that the illustrations are hard to distinguish from commas, which is unfortunate) as Mr. Root uses more than a dozen times the word "grudge" (in various guises) to describe the author's attitude.

WAVERTLEY ROOT.

Gresham's Law

C.L. Sulzberger is right (CET, Jan. 28) to urge reform of American methods of representation abroad, although our confusion of purpose is greater than any reforms of method alone can cure. But Sulzberger is too hasty when he repeats, say, Gresham's Law. It says that "in diplomacy, as in currency, the law which Gresham stated four centuries ago still holds, that the bad drives out the good."

VAL E. LORWIN, Wassenar, Netherlands.

Editor's note: Mr. Sulzberger corrected his statement of Gresham's Law in time for the second edition. Our apologies to him and to our readers for not spotting it ourselves.

Piero Sanavio

From Rome:

Moves Afoot to Avoid Vote on Italian Divorce

ROME.—The conclusion of Italy's present political crisis is not yet within sight; political parties are still unable to reach an agreement on the problem of divorce, and on the advisability of a popular referendum to confirm or repeal it. The law on divorce is barely one year old. It has always been opposed by the Vatican, whose weight on Italy's internal affairs is still quite significant, as well as by the majority party, the Christian Democrats. It is also opposed by the neo-Fascist MSI (Italian Social Movement), whose leader, Giorgio Almirante, is the happy legal husband of two wives. After the divorce law was approved in November, 1970, a Catholic extremist, Gabriele Lombardi, immediately got busy, with the help of the Papal Curia, to have it repealed. In a few months he convinced the necessary number of citizens to sign a petition asking the government, on the basis of the constitution, to organize a popular referendum on the matter. At first, Christian Democrats used the threat of the referendum to cow their partners in the Center-Left coalition into making a series of concessions on minor political points. Now, Christian Democrats themselves are afraid of the referendum, as their party has more urgent problems. They fear that a national confrontation on divorce might help the coming into being of a second Catholic party, whose existence would break the Christian Democrats in two. As a matter of fact, Catholic extremists have been unhappy for years over their party's participation in the center-left coalition, and in its endorsement of long overdue, though largely watered down, social reforms. Together with ultra-rightist groups, they dream now of being able to form the great party of the national right.

In last year's municipal elections, held in southern and central Italy, Christian Democrats lost many votes to MSI. Catholic leaders are well aware that if the north had voted as well, the loss of votes to MSI would have been greater. They want now to recuperate their right-wing voters. For this reason, they have in recent months moved to their own party progressively to the right. They know that the main body of Catholic left-wing groups will never secede. In spite of their revolutionary declarations, left-wing Catholics are in fact quite faithful both to the party and to the Vatican.

Rumors maintain that some sort of an agreement exists, or has existed between Christian Democrats and MSI. It seems that, last December, after long negotiations, neo-Fascist representatives gave their 42 votes over to the Christian Democratic presidential candidate who, without their help, could not have been elected. What will MSI obtain in exchange for its kindness? Christian Democrats now want political elections to be moved up from next year to this spring; this may help the right-wing to seat eight to ten new representatives in the parliament. Thursday both the Communists and the MSI asked for new elections as a solution to the current crisis.

The real problem at stake, however, is always that of the referendum on divorce. It is connected with the adoption in 1947 of article No. 23 of the constitution, that ratified the Fascist concordat between church and state. In 1947, article No. 23 was the support of the Communists, who are always ready to accept any compromise in order to lock their way into the sanctum of power. The Vatican's opposition to divorce, and its banning of the referendum in 1958, when the Communists had already taken a step toward the dissolution of the concordat. For all his passion for abstract art, the Pope has a most concrete grasp on Italy. He knows quite well that this nation is the church's last colony, and does not want to lose it. He occasionally even allows Christian Democrats to flirt with the Communists. Conversations that lead to an agreement between the two parties (also on the matter of divorce) were started last year by Communist Vice-Secretary Enrico Berlinguer, one of whose relatives is a prominent Catholic politician. The present law on divorce foresees the dissolution of marriage after a trial separation of one year, provided that both spouses have been de facto separated for five years; have obtained a divorce in a foreign country; or one of them is in jail for incest, homicide and the like. In order to avoid the referendum (and as a result of the conversations that have been held between Berlinguer and his Catholic relative), a left-wing senator has introduced a bill to modify the project that modifies in a substantial way the existing divorce law and makes important concessions to the Catholics.

Moving Right

Mrs. Meir's Triple Triumph Over Rogers, Sadat, Moscow

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Hidden behind the facade of successful talks between the United States and Israel to establish ground rules for indirect Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on opening the Suez Canal is the fact that Israel has now achieved a momentous diplomatic triumph over three potent foes: the U.S. State Department, the Soviet Union and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Playing for extremely high stakes with extreme boldness, Israeli Premier Golda Meir has—in her most conspicuous success—throttled down the dominant role of Secretary of State William P. Rogers. The important action on the Middle East, so long the special preserve of the State Department in the Nixon administration, has now moved into the White House, where Israel has always had a special political relationship.

But the two other Israeli victories—over Sadat and Moscow—are scarcely less imposing. In short, by thwarting three years of all-out effort by Rogers and his State Department aides to compel Israel to withdraw from Arab lands captured in the 1967 war, Mrs. Meir has gravely disrupted relations between Cairo and Moscow. Both are heavy losers.

Thus, during his first year in power as the successor to the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Sadat gambled heavily that the United States would "relinquish" its agreement by Israel to withdraw from the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula. Israel withdrawal is regarded by Rogers as the essential first step toward a durable peace in the embattled Middle East.

Accordingly, Sadat built his early prestige as Egypt's new ruler by agreeing each step of the way to Rogers' unfolding peace plan (a plan attacked in Israel as tailored to Cairo's measurements).

In accepting the Rogers plan, Sadat repeatedly proclaimed his willingness to drastically reduce Soviet influence and arms in Egypt when the plan took effect. His pro-U.S. signals began to emanate from the Soviet Union months ago. As a result, Moscow no longer regards Sadat as a reliable ally, in the opinion of Middle East experts here.

Yet the most that Sadat is likely to get from Russia is not very much: perhaps only Soviet agreement to turn over a few of the Tu-16 bombers that Moscow sent to Egypt late last year. A squadron of those planes was assigned not to the Egyptian Air Force but to Soviet bases in Egypt.

Soviet policy today is not to bail out Sadat at home, but to wait for a more friendly regime to replace him in the future. Thus no major package of new Soviet aid is expected to emerge from Sadat's three days in Moscow.

The new and more distant relationship with Cairo is a turning point for the Russians. As champion of the Arabs, Moscow has been unable to budge Israel off one inch of Egyptian territory and, lacking confidence in Sadat, has privately warned the Egyptians not to embark on a military attack across the canal. Against that backdrop, Israel's agreement with the United States to engage in highly restricted direct talks to reopen the Suez Canal may be wholly meaningless. At least two of the conditions imposed by Israel on these talks have been publicly rejected by Sadat: no Egyptian military presence on the east bank of the canal; and no agreement that the limited Israeli withdrawal is the first of several specific pull-backs, not a one-time-only withdrawal.

As a result, complete stalemate is likely to continue. Having belatedly dodged, hedged and broken the State Department's hold over U.S. policy, Israel enters 1972 with the Sinai Peninsula still intact, Moscow's Arab policy in disarray and the hopes of new U.S.-Egyptian cooperation shattered.

Given the political realities of a presidential election year, Mr. Nixon is not likely to spoil Israel's triumph for another nine-months at least.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney Co-Chairman Katherine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher Robert T. Macdonald

Editor Murray M. Weiss

George W. Baker, Managing Editor; Roy Yager, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune, Inc., 21 Rue de la Paix, Paris-16, France. Tel.: 22-22-00. Telex: 32950. La Direction de la publication: Paris; Cables: Zurich, Paris.

Britain Vetoes Resolution By UN Council on Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Britain tonight vetoed a Security Council resolution asking the British government not to implement its proposed Rhodesia settlement.

Owners Drop Bid to Revive Madrid Paper

MADRID, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The Madrid newspaper which was closed down indefinitely by the Spanish government 10 weeks ago today announced that its owners had decided to drop their bid to revive the paper.

The decision was announced at an assembly attended by most of the 22 employees, many of whom had more than 30 years of service with the 60,000-circulation paper.

"Compensation [colleagues], we are all in the street," the employees' elected representatives told them after a meeting with management. "The paper is dead."

Silence greeted the announcement. It came as no surprise to the paper's newsmen and printers who had taken an active part in negotiations aimed at bringing it under new management and the control of professional organizations and government-run trade unions.

For two nights, the employees had discussed—and finally rejected—a "brand"—the union's proposed new employment contracts. Both meetings were empty of police, who told the employees to vacate Madrid's premises or face eviction by force.

The decision to fold Madrid was made by Antonio Garcia Treviño, an attorney for Madrid's owners, including publisher Rafael Calvo Serrano, who has moved to Paris to escape prosecution by the government.

"The paper has disappeared because the government does not allow criticism," one Madrid staffer commented.

Madrid was closed by the government on grounds that its owners had violated laws on dedication of newspaper ownership. The government has repeatedly denied that this was an act of censorship.

A Spanish court last month issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Calvo Serrano. It said he had endangered the unity of the nation by writing articles hostile to members of the government from his French exile.

Madrid's editor, Antonio Fontana, resigned a month ago in a vain attempt to facilitate the paper's reappearance.

Revival in 'Free Spain'?

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Mr. Calvo Serrano, owner of the Madrid paper, said today that his paper would resume some day "when Spain is free."

"The government killed an agreement that journalists and workers were trying to make to keep the paper open. But Madrid will appear again some day when Spain is free," he declared.

Payment Asked
For U.S. Mines at
Chile Debt Talks

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The United States has raised the problem of compensation for nationalized U.S. mining interests in Chile at an international conference on Chile's large external debt.

They said John R. Petty, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury, raised the issue yesterday when the 16-nation conference started reviewing Chile's demand for a rescheduling of part of its foreign-debt payments, the sources said.

Mr. Petty did so shortly after Chilean Foreign Minister Claudio Almeyda, in a detailed review of Chile's economic recovery program, asked for a suspension of reimbursements scheduled for the period of time from Nov. 9, 1971, to Dec. 31, 1974.

The American delegate to the conference did not, however, make formal settlement of the nationalization issue a sine qua non for approval of Chile's demand, the sources said. The United States is by far the largest creditor of Chile, which is asking for permission to defer payments on about one third of its \$3.9-billion external debt.

2 Accidents Kill
53 in Nigeria Roads

LAGOS, Feb. 4 (AP).—Nigerian police reported today that 37 people died and five were seriously hurt when their trucks were involved in two accidents yesterday.

Police are still seeking the driver, who reportedly fled after the accident.

Another 16 people died Wednesday when a minibus and a truck crashed between Kaduna and Zaria in North Central State, the police revealed.

Italy, Belgium and Japan abstained.

The resolution, the key goal of the British government during the council's special weeklong debate here on African problems, would have condemned recent killings and arrests connected with riots by Africans protesting the settlement.

It would have urged Britain "to desist from implementing the settlement proposals."

Constitutional Conference

The resolution urged Britain to convene a constitutional conference, including African representatives, and called on UN members to take more stringent measures in carrying out economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Both China and the Soviet Union backed the resolution although they said they had wanted a stronger version.

Addressing the council tonight immediately before the vote, British Ambassador Sir Colin Crowe said he had offered compromise proposals to the sponsors—the three African members of the council—but these had been rejected.

"My government cannot accept a directive to change their policy while it is in process of being worked out," Sir Colin said.

Earlier tonight, the Security Council asked Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to begin contacts with South Africa aimed at obtaining self-determination and independence for South-West Africa, known in the UN as Namibia.

Fourteen members of the 15-nation council voted for the proposal, which became the first resolution adopted by the council at its special session here.

China's Ambassador Huang Hua, calling this Argentine-sponsored resolution "a retrogression," announced his non-participation in the vote, a rare event in the council though common practice in the General Assembly.

The council went on to approve a resolution which called on South Africa "to withdraw immediately its police and military forces as well as its civilian personnel" from South-West Africa.

The second resolution, sponsored by Guinea, Somalia, Sudan and Yugoslavia, received the votes of all members except Britain and France, which have always had reservations about the General Assembly's 1966 decision to terminate South Africa's mandate to rule South-West Africa.

The resolution strongly condemned the South African refusal to comply with assembly and council resolutions on the subject and reaffirmed that the "continued occupation" of the South-West African was "illegal and detrimental to the interests" of the people of the territory.

The council also condemned the "recent repressive measures" against African miners from Duaband who have been striking against the contract labor system, and called on all states whose nationals and corporations operate in the territory to use all available means to ensure that their employment practices conform to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In the final vote of its special session here, the Security Council called on Portugal to recognize immediately the right of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea to self-determination and independence.

The vote was nine to zero with six abstentions.

Those abstaining were the United States, Britain, France, Argentina, Belgium and Italy.

Nationalist to London

SALISBURY, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Methodist Bishop Abel Muzorewa left Salisbury for London today to gather international support for his African nationalist campaign to reject Britain's Rhodesia independence settlement proposals.

He will address a rally in Trafalgar Square Sunday, Feb. 13, and is scheduled to hold a press conference at the House of Commons next Monday.

U.S. Envoy Rush
Makes Farewell
Visit to E. Berlin

BERLIN, Feb. 4 (AP).—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush, confirmed by the Senate yesterday as the new assistant secretary of defense, drove into East Berlin today to pay a farewell visit to the Soviet ambassador to East Germany before going to Washington.

His East Berlin host was Mikhail Yefremov, who like Mr. Rush, as ambassador, is a high commissioner for German affairs.

Mr. Rush's talk with Mr. Yefremov provided an opportunity for something out the latest Russian thinking on when the Berlin pact on eased access will be enacted and on mutual and balanced troop reductions in Central Europe, primarily divided Germany.

At the Pentagon, Mr. Rush replaces David Packard, who resigned. There was speculation in diplomatic circles in Berlin that Mr. Rush will move up to the No. 1 job in the Pentagon, as defense secretary, if President Nixon's administration returns to office after the November election.

The present secretary, Melvin Laird, has stated repeatedly that four years in the job is enough for him.

Mr. Rush, 62, once taught Mr. Nixon in Duke University Law School. He also is a former president of Union Carbide.



WITH THE GREATEST OF EASE—When a trapeze is attached to a kite and a motorboat pulls the kite, then you really have an authentic flying trapeze. And if the daring young man and his wife perform all kinds of marvelous acrobatic stunts, especially at 90 feet in the air, it is certainly easy to understand the thrilled reactions of the viewers in Sydney, Australia.

Obituaries

Conductor Howard Barlow; Headed 'Voice of Firestone'

BETHLEHEM, Conn., Feb. 4 (AP).—Howard Barlow, 80, the "Voice of Firestone" on radio and television from 1943 to 1961, died Monday night.

Mr. Barlow began his career in 1919 as a popular symphony conductor on CBS and continued in the 1920s and 1930s as the network's first musical director.

Although Mr. Barlow had been well-known on radio since the 1920s, his nationwide fame dated from 1943, when he became conductor of the 44-piece "Firestone Orchestra" on NBC and later on ABC radio and television.

He began his musical career as a boy soprano in his birthplace of Plain City, Ohio. He later won a graduate scholarship in music at Columbia University in 1915.

After serving as an infantry sergeant in World War I, Mr. Barlow returned to his musical career in 1919, conducting a festival in Peterboro, N.H., for Mrs. Edward MacDowell, widow of the composer.

In 1923, Mr. Barlow formed the American National Orchestra, employing only native-born Americans, but the unit was short-lived. He then joined CBS.

Dr. Richard H. Shryock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—Dr. Richard Harrison Shryock, 78, noted medical historian and

original member of the National Portrait Gallery Commission, died Sunday while vacationing in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. A resident of Bryn Mawr, Pa., he had been ill for more than a year.

Dr. Shryock, whose book, "Development of Modern Medicine," was a standard text, was formerly director of the Institute of the History of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. He studied medicine as a historian and sociologist, particularly with an eye to the trends that influenced medicine in this country, and he had written a dozen books and a number of articles.

He was professor emeritus at the University of Pennsylvania, where he returned to teach history after leaving Johns Hopkins in 1958, and had also served as librarian of the American Philosophical Society until his retirement in 1965.

French Ministry
Admits Goof on
'Freebie' Phones

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—The French Postal Ministry admitted today that it was a technical error on its part that permitted 10-cent direct-dialing telephone calls around the world from three Paris telephone booths on the Avenue des Champs-Élysées.

Thus it will be the French taxpayer and not the Publicis Drugstore, where the phones were located, that will foot the bill for the calls that Americans and Europeans made, using an ordinary 50-centime token, for at least four months.

The ministry explained that the error occurred when some lines of the Elysees telephone exchange were shifted to a new exchange. In the delicate, detailed work involved, the three lines should have been connected to restricted-service equipment, but were not.

Some questions remained, however. Were only three lines faulty hooked up?

Who was the first person to whom it occurred to put a token in the box and try telephoning Berlin or New York?

Agnew Prefers
Boy Scouts to
'Dilettantes'

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew would not trade all the environmental "dilettantes" in the country for one level-headed, serious-minded Boy Scout.

Mr. Agnew told the Boy Scouts' annual dawn patrol breakfast here yesterday that their group had been practicing ecology for years and in a single day last year collected a million tons of litter from parks and public areas.

"As an American vitally interested in the environment," Mr. Agnew said, "I wouldn't trade you one level-headed, serious-minded, service-oriented Boy Scout for all the publicity-seeking environmental dilettantes the news media can dig up between now and Halloween."

France to Limit
Foreign Workers

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—The French government is planning to introduce measures designed to limit the immigration of foreign workers in a bid to check unemployment, which now totals about 500,000.

Under the plan, unveiled by Labor Minister Joseph Pontanet, priority will have to be given to Frenchmen or to foreigners already residing in the country.

Mr. Pontanet said there were 3.3 million foreigners in France at the end of 1971, including 1.6 million workers, of whom 15 million were employed, representing 7 percent of the employed population. France has concluded agreements with Algeria and Portugal aimed at reducing the number of new migrants from those countries.

1 Dies, Many Flee Ancona Earthquakes

8 Tremors Shake
Adriatic Port City

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Eight earthquakes and several smaller tremors shook this Adriatic port of 100,000 today, sending thousands of its inhabitants fleeing to the countryside.

A 51-year-old schoolteacher died of a heart attack while running from his home and authorities said several other persons were injured.

Ancona officials announced they were prepared to evacuate residents in buses parked in main streets and squares, but thousands fled by foot and car. The city was described as semi-deserted at noon. Tents, parked buses and trailers were used as shelters.

At least 150 buildings were damaged by the quakes, one of which lasted seven seconds and registered eight on the 12-point Mercalli scale.

Authorities ordered the Ancona jail emptied after prisoners threw themselves against bars in efforts to escape. The prisoners were taken to other jails outside Ancona.

At the nearby town of Falconara, one of a dozen that also felt the shock, officials ordered all buildings in the main square evacuated. All stores and shops remained closed.

The first quake struck Ancona, about 130 miles northeast of Rome, at 3:42 a.m. The last tremor was recorded at 7:40 p.m.

The same area has been shaken by earthquakes twice before in the past 10 days. Earlier, more than 2,000 persons crowded into the Ancona soccer stadium for protection.

The Faenza observatory said the center of the latest tremors apparently was in the Adriatic, but that their force was reduced by the time they reached the coast.

The tremors today were felt as far away from Ancona as Perugia, but officials said there was no damage there.

Rome Hospital Fire
Leaves 1 Dead, 14 Hurt

ROME, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—An 83-year-old man died of a heart attack and 14 people were injured, mostly by jumping out of windows, as flames swept a waiting room in a Rome hospital early today.

Firemen managed to contain the blaze and only 30 of the 250 patients in the San Vincenzo hospital had to be moved to other hospitals. A nurse broke both legs when she jumped from a window on the second floor.

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Swiss Probing Firm Advertising
It Can Smuggle E. Germans Out

ZURICH, Feb. 4 (AP).—A Swiss export-import company that deals in elephant feet and other exotic souvenirs—and offers to smuggle refugees out of East Germany at a minimum fee of \$7,000—was today being investigated by Swiss authorities.

The probe was touched off after the company, Caropa A.G. of Zurich, advertised in West German newspapers as a "Swiss enterprise with worldwide relations" that could help solve "problems concerned with people in East Germany."

A spokesman for Caropa told newsmen that the company had offered to arrange escapes of East Germans to West Germany or Austrian territory.

He said Caropa could make the offer because it was in touch with an "internationally active organization" which was smuggling people out of East Germany and other Communist countries. He would not identify the organization.

Contract clauses decline any liability "from possible injury or damage" resulting from the flight for "persons or property," the spokesman said.

Zurich district attorney investigators seized several Caropa files, including two contracts in a search of the company's offices.

The company spokesman said that up to now, Caropa had signed up only three clients in West Germany.

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New Idea for a Work Calendar
14 Six-Day Holidays a Year
Plus Your Regular Vacation?

By Charles Hillinger

LAWNDALE, Calif., Feb. 4.—How would you like 14 six-day holidays each year, plus your regular vacation?

If physicist Geza Vajda, 73, had his way, such a schedule would be followed throughout the world.

Mr. Vajda has created a calendar consisting of 73 five-day weeks, made up of 14 five-week months and a 15th month of three five-day weeks plus an extra day each leap year.

The retired Hungarian professor and inventor has had printed 1,000 copies of his calendar and a brief booklet explaining how it works.

"I am going to mail the calendars and booklets to universities, scientific organizations and government agencies," said Mr. Vajda, who lives with his wife in a modest home here in suburban Los Angeles.

"This is the perfect calendar," he said. "I have been working on it since 1946."

A Minute Is 100 Seconds

The Vajda system of time has 100 new seconds in a new minute, 100 new minutes in a new hour, 20 new hours in a day.

Five of the 20 new-hour days would make up an Atmer—Mr. Vajda's name for the five-day week. The name is an acronym for Atckay, Tapday, Middleday, Endday and Residday.

"People would work a 40-hour week just as they do now but work an equivalent of our present 10 hours a day for four days," explained the professor. "Many companies are going to the four-day work week with long three-day weekends. I propose that after four days of work there

be one rest day. After four five-day weeks, the fifth Atmer be work free, in other words a six-day holiday following every 19 days.

"There would be 14 of these six-day holidays during the year—plus regular paid vacations as we now have. Workers would not be paid for the rest periods, just for their regular vacations," Mr. Vajda's year would begin each March 21, the spring equinox.

Prof. Vajda taught space physics at the University of California at Los Angeles for 10 years. He asserts the calendar is in tune with space and nuclear physics.

"It is a much simpler way of keeping track of time—the minutes, hours, days and weeks," he said.

"Employers and employees are looking for solutions as to how to arrange the four-day work week. Should plants be idle for three days out of seven?"

"Under my system, the fifth Atmer or rest week in each new month would vary among employees. Not all would have the same rest week. It would be staggered throughout a company. This would result in the hiring of 20 percent more employees to work the Atmers others are spending relaxing."

He said a people work an average of 243 days a year now. They would work 238 days a year under his plan.

"But because the work day would be longer," continued the professor, "people would actually work 244.8 hours more in a year's time. They would have more days off, however—and earn more money."

Zambia Bans Opposition, Seizes Head

Kaunda Cracks Down
On Boyhood Friend

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—President Kenneth Kaunda today outlawed Zambia's five-month-old opposition United Progressive party and ordered the detention without trial of 123 of its leaders.

Among those seized in a dawn roundup this morning was the party chief, Simon Kapwepwe, 48, a boyhood playmate of the president and a former vice-president of Zambia.

Mr. Kaunda announced the crackdown in a nationwide broadcast to the four million Zambians at breakfast time.

"Violence and Destruction"

The 49-year-old president, who has ruled the landlocked central African country since independence from Britain in 1964, said the Progressive party had been "bent on violence and destruction."

He added, "The forces of law and order are on the alert."

Mr. Kapwepwe, a father of eight, was awakened at two o'clock this morning by police who began to search his home in the exclusive Lusaka suburb of Woodlands.

At about five o'clock the tall, bearded politician was driven away, his wife, Mrs. Chitufya Kapwepwe, said, adding "He's in politics. One must expect this."

Country Calm

First reports indicated that the country had reacted calmly to the president's move, which Western diplomats thought not wholly unexpected.

It follows minor acts of violence in which gasoline bombs have been thrown and people beaten and also—Mr. Kaunda alleged today—threats on the lives of national leaders.

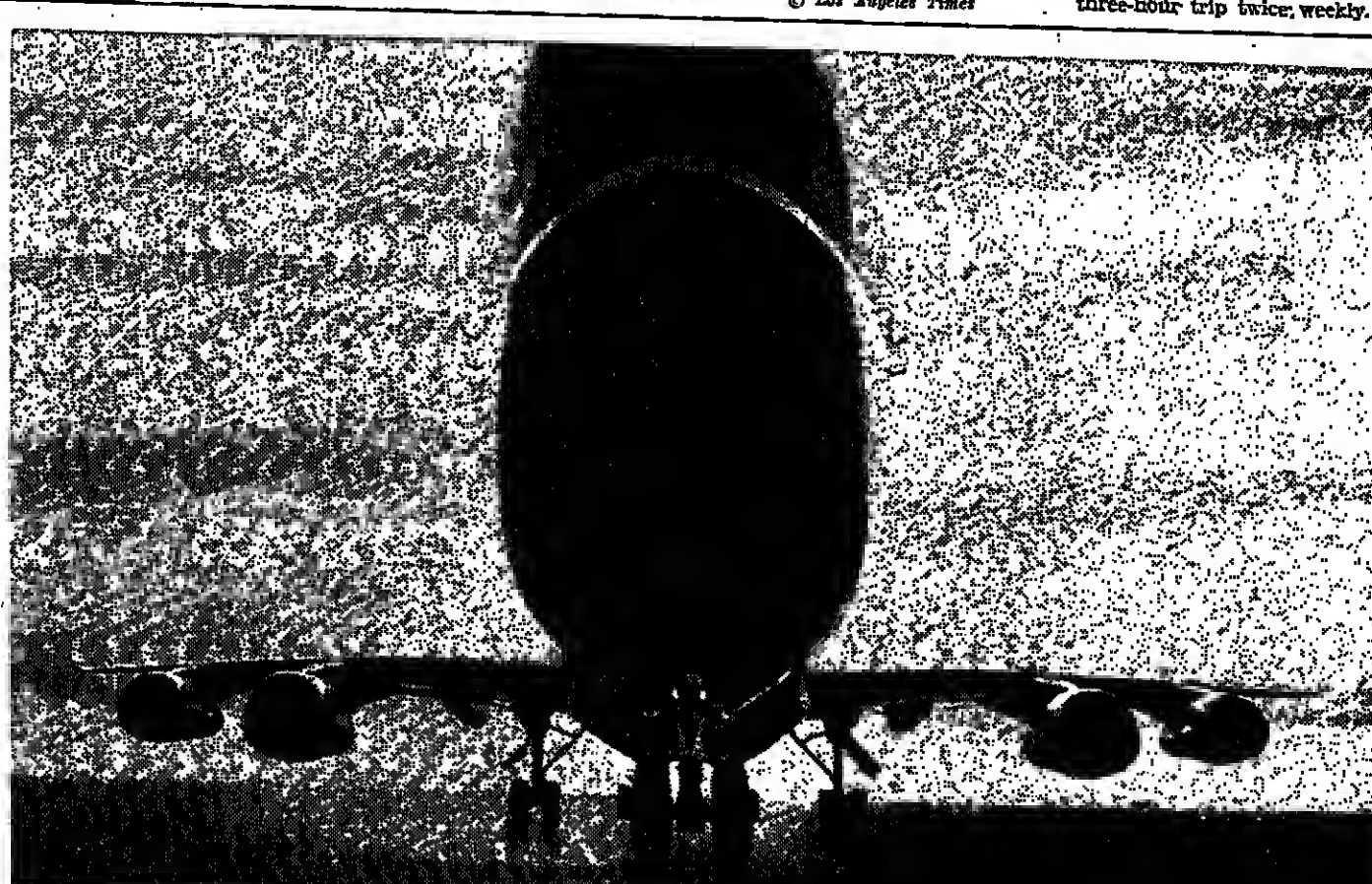
Three weeks ago Mr. Kapwepwe was himself attacked in a Lusaka street, a few hours after taking the seat in the 110-place National Assembly which he had won in a by-election in December.

Moscow-Frankfurt
Air Route Is Opened

FRANKFURT, Feb. 4 (AP).—Regular air traffic between Moscow and Frankfurt was inaugurated today with the arrival here of an Aeroflot plane.

The Ilyushin-62, carrying a special complement of Aeroflot personnel and Soviet and German journalists, arrived here 20 minutes early. Tomorrow West Germany's Lufthansa airline will make its maiden Frankfurt-Moscow run with a Boeing 727.

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AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

PARIS

A New Museum of Popular Arts

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 4 (UPI)—A cool blue-black glass cube set in the Bois de Boulogne (next to the Jardin d'Acclimatation) and looking not unlike the mystic monolith in Stanley Kubrick's "2001—A Space Odyssey" was inaugurated this week by French Minister of Cultural Affairs Jacques Duhamel as the National Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions (Musée National des Arts et Traditions Populaires).

On this occasion the museum, which has been in the process of moving in over the past four years, opened its impressive basement gallery to the public. In it more than 4,000 objects and 3,000 documents are on view.

The gallery itself is shaped like a grid with two lateral "avenues"

200 feet long and nine transversal, 76-foot "streets" each of which is lined with spacious, air-conditioned showcases.

Conceived primarily for a program of technical research, with objects classified according to typological and ecological criteria, these very modern showcases are at the same time presented in an exceptionally striking and intelligible way. As a result, the visitors whose interest is not at all technical can enjoy looking at them and be impressed by the coherence of the display.

Showcases contain a wide variety of objects related to all rural activities in pre-industrial environments—a collection of different types of yokes for oxen for instance, another of wooden plows, another of the material used by shepherds. Others are devoted to musical instruments, religious beliefs, puppet theatre, etc., and there is an astonishing and varied collection of bowling balls and pins.

What strikes the layman and the specialist alike is the functional simplicity of some of the objects displayed (such as a log-man's sled made of a single hefty forked branch), a simplicity that often has enormous charm.

The two avenues on either side of the gallery are lined with shelves containing 13 screens for the projection of transparencies and 12 video screens with earphones. These are activated by slugs on sale in the hall. They show documents and short video-films on a variety of subjects related to the exhibits. Thus one film shows an old country-woman who has a reputation as a story-teller (with French subtitles because she speaks in the Languedoc patois), and analyzes her narrative technique. This analytic approach is consonant with the technical conception of the exhibit as a whole.

The building houses not only a museum but a computerized research laboratory, a library, a tape library, two auditoriums, a film and photo lab, and vast underground storerooms. A large exhibit conceived to attract the general public is now being in-

stalled but won't be ready for some time, while various facilities (including a third auditorium) grouped into a "cultural gallery" will be open in the fall.

The museum and its center of studies is the result of some thirty years of collecting in various regions of France. Its present director, Jean Cuisinier, took over in 1968 upon the retirement of Georges Henri Riviere, who originated and developed the project.

The purpose of the venture is first of all to preserve and study the artifacts of traditional culture in pre-industrial France. (Some of these, such as the rearing splinters still used by shepherds in the Pyrenees today, reach back to the Stone Age). In addition to this function of preservation, the institution is intended to analyze and compare a European society's past and present relationships to nature and to urban life, in order better to understand our present approach to the industrial civilization we live in, and to foresee how our approach both to the rural and the urban milieu will evolve in the future.

Other new exhibitions in Paris: Lopez-Garcia, Galerie Claude-Bernard, 5 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris (VII), to March 10.

Drawings, paintings and sculptures by a "hyperrealist" artist who is an exceptionally gifted draftsman. The works on view range from the late 50s to the present, the more recent work showing a preference for such subjects as grimy kitchens, bathrooms and studios handled with an unusual sense of detail. The recent paintings are striking but it is in the drawings that he excels, whether the subject be a flowering fruit tree, a man in the emergency ward or a barren artist's studio. A convincing and unusual talent.

Les Sources d'Inspiration de Vincent Van Gogh, Institut Néerlandais, 121 Rue de Lille, Paris (VII), to March 5.

Van Gogh admired the newspaper illustrations of his day and



Wood statuette at new Paris museum.

saved clippings of their works—they reflected not only his aesthetic interests but his social preoccupations as well. In the album in which he kept them one finds woodcuts by Daumier as well as less well-known illustrations of the daily press in Great Britain and in France. There are also prints by, or after, Millet and Rembrandt, and the Japanese prints that Vincent collected. The modest album was preserved and its pages are now on display at the Netherlands Institute as a footnote to the big exhibition at the Orangery.

Jan Dibbets, Galerie Yvon Lambert, 15 Rue de l'Ecluse, Paris (VII), to Feb. 26.

Three photographic works by

Dutch artist Jan Dibbets. A panoramic view of the seashore handled so as to raise a watery hump on the horizon; a series of color views dipping from the horizon of the sea to the surf in the foreground; a panoramic sequence of the sandy surface of a beach. The exhibition reflects the current avant-garde interest in amateur camera work.

Superimposed levels of big white wooden cutouts with light sources between each of the layers. The forms are rounded rather than angular and the effect is pleasantly decorative.

Korban, Galerie Stadler, 51 Rue de Seine, Paris (VII), to Feb. 15.

Superimposed levels of big

Around the Roman Galleries

Baruchello, Studio Condotti, 85 Via Condotti, Rome, until Feb. 26.

These sharp, faintly painted symbols, deployed over vast eggshell-white surfaces, read at first like magic maps or friendly little elements in a diary. The tiny, bright elements—put, in a masterly manner, in the right places in the pale emptiness—are painted in house painters' enamels on aluminum sheets. Every picture is a contradiction: The sweet, little things hold germs of terror. Revolvers, knives, sticks of dynamite march out of small red satchels or are lined up next to tunnels and underground streams. In addition, on top of breast-like hills, under minute, flower-like suns, girder and rubble twist and crumble, revealing themselves as toy-like revolutionary fantasies. Baruchello's style is individual and beautiful, but it is typical of a peculiarly involved Italian intellectualism and over-refinement; it does not come off as political comment. The sinister cleanliness of his images, at best, re-

minds one of 13th-century Siennese paintings in which martyrs, suffering atrocious torture, are rendered with gentle line and serene color. But the fervor of Baruchello, who calls the exhibition "Baruchello, We Know You Are There!" is not convincing.

Minimo Rotella, Oca, 38 Via dell'Oca, Rome, until Feb. 15. Rotella, known for his abstract-expressionist images made from torn posters, is showing old and new work. The rather impressionistic abstractions of 1958, composed of pale mottled papers, are interesting; recent, small monotypes are just as delicate and tasteful. Transfers from ads and historical paintings are coupled in amusing contrasts—in one, a Coca-Cola ad is placed over the famous stately nude ladies of the Fontainebleau School, who are fondling each other.

Marco Balzaro, Qui Arte Contemporanea, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, until Feb. 8.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

The Art Market

Another Way of Doing Business

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (UPI)—For the first time since the Napoleonic era, people who want to sell art or art objects in France are no longer obliged to make a blind choice of an auctioneer or a dealer. They can get expert advice on where, when and how to sell from a former auctioneer, Philippe Rheims.

France has been exceedingly slow to accept new selling methods. About two years ago, techniques began to change under pressure from the young generation of experts and dealers. The new methods are inching their way into that most conservative sector of the art market, the auction sale. Thus Philippe Rheims' move a year ago into the consulting field was viewed by many as revolutionary.

For ten years, Mr. Rheims had been a partner in the auction group founded by himself, his cousin Maurice Rheims and René George Laurin. His sales at the Hôtel Drouot and the Palais Galliera were successful and there was every reason to assume that he was satisfied with his role as an auctioneer.

Then, after a brilliant round of sales (the last of which included some bronzes by Daumier), he sold his share in the firm and set himself up as a consultant. The French auctioneers tried hard to pretend that they couldn't care less—and failed miserably. In fact, they tried to persuade Mr. Rheims, who was calling himself an expert on objects of art and antiques (not on art objects and antiques), to drop the "ventes publiques" from his title. They succeeded.

Mr. Rheims opened an office on Oct. 1, 1970, at 28 Avenue George-V, persuaded Jeanne Schiller, the wife of a well-known dealer, to become his assistant, hired a staff and laid down his ground rules. He would advise owners of works of art how best to dispose of them, at auction or on the private mar-

ket, first appraising the work in question, with the assistance of established specialists, and then advising the owner where to sell it under the most favorable conditions.

Two Percent

His fee was to be—and is to be—two percent of the average expert's—2 percent at the most, and less when very large sums are involved. He assumed that, with 10 years of experience as an active auctioneer, he had acquired a fairly good idea of where and how things should be sold. He based a discreet advertising campaign on these assets.

For a while, many professionals sniggered. Then it began to get around that Mr. Rheims was not wanting for business. Criticism became more reserved. When it became known last June that 17 pieces of furniture, all from the Henri de Rothschild collection, had been negotiated through the Rheims consulting office, everybody began taking notice. The deal had included a top-quality secrétaire à abattant by David Roentgen and such objects as a pair of Louis XIV torchères in ebony with ornate fittings. They sold for 300,000 francs.

There have been many more sales. It was through the Rheims office that a Hellenistic gold crown, which he said had been Alexander the Great's, was sold to a royal buyer to be presented as a gift to the Shah of Iran. Through him again, a huge carved table made by Jean Taburet in the 18th century was sold to the monarch who happens to own the only other one in existence.

A pair of religious scenes by the Master of Saint Severin, a late 15th-century painter of the School of Cologne, became available for sale. In quality, these works rank among the greatest of the period, if one is to judge from the photographs. They had been in the Martin Leroy collection in the 19th century but were not widely known. The Société des Amis du Louvre acquired them for 260,000 francs to present to the museum—the deal has just been made.

So much for the spectacular side of Mr. Rheims' operation. The way things have worked out in the past few months because of the potential impact of this method on the art market.

Another Clientele

When he started, Mr. Rheims thought most people would seek him out for advice about public auctions. He soon discovered that a large clientele existed with a definite preference for private deals.

These people wanted the kind of absolute discretion that even the most discreet auctioneer cannot offer. Works do, after all, have to be shown to the public when they come up for sale.

Emphasis on American Design At New Washington Gallery

By Sarah Booth Conroy

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Smithsonian Institution has just dedicated a new museum to the belief that not all art stands on a pedestal or hangs on a wall. Called the Renwick Gallery, the museum focuses on American design. It is located in a pre-Civil War building near the White House.

Among examples of American design, the opening exhibits are: a card game, a World War II pilot's helmet, an aluminum skull plate, a Coca-Cola bottle, a Tiffany vase, a neon sign, a Louis Sullivan escutcheon, a plan for a city, a piece of paper folded in a geometric form, a gold-plated tooth hung outside a dentist's office, an X-ray of a telephone, a cast-iron skillet with three legs, a laminated table by Wendell Castle, and a fire hydrant.

The Renwick Gallery's purpose is "pleasure through discovery—to introduce you to an awareness of things you might not notice," said Dr. Jocelyn Taylor, who is director of the National Collection of Fine Arts, of which Renwick is a department.

"The extraordinary atmosphere

of the building itself," Dr. Taylor said, "makes the museum's principal design: Design is not an isolated element but affects all that we do."

"The objects in the Renwick will be chosen for their quality of design, not for their aesthetic, anthropological or historical connotations," Dr. Taylor said.

He insisted that the Renwick will not be a museum of decorative arts. "Decorative is an unfortunate word. It suggests that which is added on or frivolous. The Renwick is concerned with design, ideas projected into matter. We are concerned with aspects of American design as produced in all parts of American life, from the superb shape of a Zuni bowl to the arrangement of a city."

Unlike the Smithsonian's Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York, the Renwick will not amass a historical survey collection of its own but will be host to a series of changing exhibitions. Often, it will be the first stop on the road for shows of the Smithsonian's traveling exhibition service.

As far as categories of art are concerned, modern masters account for 40 percent of his first year's turnover. Next come furniture and objects d'art. He is not keen on selling old masters, unless the case is clear-cut—unless the picture has gained universal recognition with no controversy regarding attribution.

Among the categories that are going down in price, Mr. Rheims cites commonplace 18th-century furniture. The most promising field, in his view, is surrealism. The demand for surrealist work has more than doubled in the year since he became a consultant.

So far, Philippe Rheims has no direct competitor or imitator. He sees no reason why others should not offer the same sorts of services, provided, he says, that they know who's who and what is where—that Madame Dupont has a little Matisse over her mantelpiece, etc. There are probably relatively few people with this sort of knowledge and even fewer who can back it with the sort of experience that Mr. Rheims has had. But sooner or later, his activities are bound to have an effect on the art market, and sooner or later, he will doubtless have imitators.

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FASHION

The Sweater Girls of 1972

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Women buy a sweater these days the way they buy a new lipstick: to raise their morale.

Since Sonia Rykiel, a decade or so ago, first focused on sweaters, she has turned what used to be a boring, pedestrian piece of clothing into a hot fashion item. Miss Rykiel can be credited for creating the poor-scholar look. She made the first

skin-tight sweaters much to the dismay of manufacturers whom she practically hit over the head to get them to accept 12-year-old measurements.

More recently, Kenzo, of Jap, swung things in the other direction by launching wide, Japanese kimono sleeves—a far-reaching style that is now affecting the whole fashion industry.

Emmanuelle Khanh has also turned her designing talent and her unmistakable sense of humor

to sweaters (for Bistrot du Tri-cot). One of the most liberated designers in the business, she has wild patchworks, clashing colors and happily naive patterns. One sweater is nothing but beige lambswool but it has two ladybugs on the chest plus another one wandering up the sleeve. Silly as it may sound, the ladybugs give the sweater a whole new dimension.

Worth Watching

Jean Rychter is one of the lesser-known names but well worth watching. In five years, the firm has quadrupled its business. Rychter used to be a designer, wholesale sweater house until Jean Rychter's son, Gérard, took over. Gérard, who studied economics and politics, is a nice young man with wavy blond hair and sweet myopic eyes behind tortoise-rim glasses. He is so exceedingly shy that he once thought of hiring a professional actor when asked to speak on the French radio.

But the lamb turns into a lion when it comes to the business which he knows inside out. The technical part, that is, Mr. Rychter consults with Dany Hunteger, a talented designer who also works for Courrèges sportswear, for the creative part of the business. Courrèges, by the way, is making a killing with his knits (ribbed, with those famous two Cs).

Mr. Rychter's first move on joining the family firm was to buy 15 ultra modern and elaborate knitting machines. He spends days figuring out new stitches and textures. "In five years," he said, "we have developed every possible stitch in the business: braid, jacquard, lace, and also cloth imitations." One of his spring sweaters looks as if it were made of cloth for blue-jeans, a technique, Mr. Rychter said, that has not been used since the '30s. He even has flannel-like knits, obtained by washing and boiling the yarn. Now, he is experimenting with crocheted lace upon lace, an idea



Emmanuelle Khanh's pullover.

he picked up from an old-fashioned tablecloth.

Latest Fads

Style-wise, the Rychter collections have kept scoring on all the latest fads: pop, kitsch and last season's fruit phase which meant stylized little trees or red apples on a striped background. This season, Rychter is right up there again with a mixture of stripes and dots, an ardent and old lace look, gingham patterns and light colors.

Today's sweaters are exciting, Mr. Rychter explained, because they have become technical miracles. Whereas the old-fashioned sweaters were cut with a dumb hand and too often finished with that ugly zipper or buttons in the back, today's

sweaters, no matter how complicated they may be, come in one piece. Although the tight-fitting sweaters have been a huge success, they are now on their way out. The newest ones have flirty, wide balloon sleeves and a short, blousy body. Mr. Rychter said that when fashion runs to pants, sweaters tend to be shorter because they are worn over the pants. When skirts are in style, sweaters become thinner and longer because they go underneath. Right now, he said, we are still in a pants phase.

Although Mr. Rychter likes to follow fairly sober lines, he also has some wild numbers. One is a reproduction of the American flag. "That one sold very well," he said "and everywhere—except in the United States."

LONDON THEATER

A World Where Nothing Is Fixed

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UPI)—In two weeks, we have had a couple of remarkable plays, both concerned with the contemporary disappearance of absolute moral standards but having nothing else in common but quality. As the Royal Court, E. A. Whithead's "Alpha Beta" showed how social conditioning and conformity could do irreparable damage to a married couple. They were trapped by their emotional belief in standards that were, at best, irrelevant to their way of life.

Tom Stoppard, in his extraordinary funny comedy "Jumpers," a National Theatre production at the Old Vic, depicts a world where nothing is fixed, where every point of view seems to have equal validity. The effect on his characters is just as crippling. They, too, are trapped.

It is a future world: Capt. Scott has just abandoned his companion Oates on the moon, the archbishop of Canterbury has doubts about God, the ruling political party veers towards totalitarianism, and the police are bone-headed and heavy-footed. Which is to say, it is a world only slightly askew from our own. Their traumatic event, as ours is, an astronaut walking on the moon, the final realization that man is not at the center of the universe.

Couple

Mr. Stoppard, also, deals with a married couple: Dottie (Diana Rigg), a musical comedy star who has retired into neurosis because she cannot adapt her beliefs to the changing times, and George (Michael Hordern), a philosopher who clings tenaciously to a faith in God and goodness even though he can advance no intellectual justification for such attitudes. He is the sort of man who begins a lecture by saying: "Secondly," and conducts a passionate self-defeating argument in defense of his convictions.

Miss Rigg and Mr. Hordern give superb performances. Mr. Hordern, indeed, thrusting his hands deep into his pockets and taking off on an ape-like lunge, screaming he can advance no intellectual justification for such attitudes. He is the sort of man who begins a lecture by saying: "Secondly," and conducts a passionate self-defeating argument in defense of his convictions.

Mr. Stoppard deals with his subject in the terms of farce, happy to digress for the sake of the joke, or to add a music hall routine to his crazily logical plot that revolves around the murder of a logical positivist who is shot while acting as the base man in a pyramid of acrobats. The vice-chancellor of the university, you

understand, is also a gymnast because he is hung-up over his name. Jumper, and hands out professorships to the more athletic academics.

I feel that Mr. Stoppard starts in the middle of his play—say, at the moment when George, his face smeared with shaving cream, clutching a bow and arrow in one hand and a tortoise in the other, opens the door to a police inspector investigating the murder who is carrying an LP record and a large bouquet of roses— and works outwards in both directions.

At one point, the name of Wittgenstein is invoked, and like that philosopher, Mr. Stoppard plays language games, juggling language, truth, and logic with a serious, hilarious intent.

The Royal Shakespeare Company's production of Edward Albee's "All Over" at the Aldwych Theatre approaches perfection in Peter Hall's direction and the acting of Peggy Ashcroft, Angela Lansbury, David Waller, Stella Hancock, Sebastian Shaw, David Markham and Patricia Collier. The play itself, unfortunately, is something else, a flimsy, sterile exercise, couched in stiff, formal language.

The theme is love and death. A family is gathered around the bedside of a great man, waiting for his end. His wife is there

and also his mistress, his best friend, who also was his wife's lover, and his son and daughter, who are both self-acknowledged failures. In their attitudes to the dying man, their reminiscences and reactions to each other, they define themselves mainly as unconvincing, egocentric bores.

Michael Croft's production of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" at the Shaw Theatre is plain and unexciting, as muted as the colors of the costumes, brown, beige and green, that make Verona seem a dull city. The only individual performances come from Joseph O'Connor as Capulet and Nigel Terry as Tybalt, settling through tightly clenched lips.

Steadfast Cusack is a surprising lackluster Juliet, ill-served by Constance Chapman's over-emphatic nurse, while Simon Ward treats Romeo as if he were a younger Hamlet, brooding and melancholy. A great deal of care has obviously gone into the production, revealing itself in such details as the atmospheric use of bells, joyous and solemn, but the result will only please those who like Shakespeare without frills or, indeed, thrills.

John-Michael Tebelak's rock musical "Godspell," based on the Gospel according to St. Matthew, beside of a great man, waiting for his end. His wife is there

France's Opéra-Comique To Change Name, Purpose

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The historic Opéra-Comique will disappear from Parisian musical life on Jan. 1, 1973, to be replaced by the Opéra-Studio, a "national center of lyric theater" that will be devoted mainly to professional training and the presentation of contemporary and experimental works.

This was one of several announcements made today by the Cultural Ministry, continuing its program of regionalization and updating. The Opéra-Comique orchestra is to become the Orchestre de la Région Parisienne, and a new regional orchestra and opera of Aquitaine will be created in the Bordeaux area—similar to those created in Lyons in 1969, and to start in the Strasbourg area next fall.

Although the theatrical form known as opéra comique—meaning merely opera with spoken dialogue—long dead, and the Opéra-Comique theater has been steadily declining in artistic quality and attendance for years, the changeover will certainly be accompanied by much anguish.

The Salle Favart—the third of this name to occupy the site just off the Boulevard des Italiens, and the home of the Opéra-Comique since 1840—is the stronghold of the French operatic repertory in Paris, and the object of much sentimental attachment. Although its days of glory are long past, it has been the site of many historic musical events—the premieres of Bizet's "Carmen" and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," to name two.

The Salle Favart is expected to be closed in April to permit a transformation that will adapt it to its new function. Louis Erlo, director of the Lyons Opera, will take over the new institution, where the repertory is expected to include traditional works along with modern and experimental ones. Mr. Erlo has won considerable attention with a similar approach in Lyons where, since his appointment as director in 1968, he has succeeded in developing a large and mainly youthful audience for lyric theater.

The Opéra-Studio reportedly will have financial autonomy, in contrast with the subordinate status the present Opéra-Comique has in a single administrative organization with the larger Opéra. The Opéra itself, as already announced, will be given a new regime next year under the direction of Rolf Liebermann, now intendant of the Hamburg State Opera, with Georg Solti as musical adviser.

Paris Nightlife: Two Americans Headline at the Lido

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The spice of entertainment is varied, so, in place of those dazzling blonde Kessler twins from Germany, the Lido now has the centerpiece of its new revue "Boulevard La Nuit" two lively American exponents of hard rock and the Jesus revival. They are Buddy Vest and Sterling Clark and they come to Paris certified as the best in the business. During a recent Las Vegas engagement, they received the outstanding new nightclub act in the United States. They are the first Americans to have achieved star status at the Lido.

Both are Southerners. Buddy Vest is from Lexington, Ky., birthplace of such other theatrical celebrities as Mrs. Leslie Carter and John Mason Brown, the critic. Vest studied for the ministry and had vocal training in church choirs. Dancing he learned by instinct. "Though he had never a lesson, an audition after a season of local stock in 1962 for the choreographer Ron Field, who signed him at once for summer musicals in Indianapolis. From there he graduated into the national touring company of "How to Succeed" and its director, Bob Fosse, invited him to Broadway to dance in "Sweet Charity." "Hallelujah Baby" and "TV special" followed, and when "Sweet Charity" was filmed he was promoted to play a feature role in it.

Sterling Clark of Houston, Texas, started dancing at 9 and art, music and dramatics were part of his high-school curriculum. After graduation he took a bus for New York. "I had no concrete prospects, but I knew that was the place to be," he explained the other evening in his dressing-room between shows. "And I was right. I got my first job in the chorus of 'West Side Story.'"

Subsequently he danced in "Hair a Sixpence," "On a Clear Day," "Man of La Mancha" and was Angela Lansbury's partner

in "Anyone Can Whistle." Later he was in the movie versions of "Fanny Hill" and "Hello, Dolly!" He suffered an injury during the filming of the last which necessitated an operation and a six-month recovery period.

Vest and Clark met during this time—two years ago—and decided to team up. They chose the recordings of their favorites, and studied them. Simon and Garfunkel, they believe, have been the greatest influence on their work. In their numbers Vest and Clark sing and dance simultaneously, finding themselves more at ease when their vocalizing is accompanied by a free, rhythmic movement. Their big chance came when Juliet Frowse featured them in her act at the Las Vegas Flamingo last year.

Both are well-mannered, quiet-spoken, serious young men who, rather than music-hall artists, might be taken for a pair of Southern university undergraduates on vacation here. This is the first time either has been abroad, and despite the long Lido hours, 9 a.m. to 3 a.m., they spend their precious spare time sight-seeing at the museums and catching any show they can.

The Lido audience responds to the Vest-Clark performance appreciatively, delighted by its freshness, style and spontaneity. The French favor this latest importation from the United States just as they do American records, American movies and American folkways.

The Eiffel Tower's first-floor restaurant has gone Russian this month, Roger Grass presenting a dinner-spectacle known as "Un Sol à Moscou." Much of it is fresh from Moscow, Aeroflot having flown in many of the performers to represent Soviet song and dance.

There is an exuberant ballet troupe (choreography by Stanislas Zmarak and picturesque costumes by Eva Pascal) which executes folk dances of various provinces. Sonia Dimitrievitch, the gypsy chanteuse, and Sacha Romanoff render a repertoire of thrilling melodies. Guergui Swistomoff tinkles the balalaika bewitchingly, there is a strength-and-beauty number by the Legende and, in charming finale, the singers gather about a samovar table for a song session that might be out of a Chekhov play.

The menu, too, has gone Muscovite, with caviar, blinis, Baltic herring, and so on. There are three brands of vodka to choose from, either straight or in a Bloody Mary (Oulika-smile) or a screwdriver (Vienna-spring).

Pauline Carlon is celebrating her 88th birthday this week by

appearing on the program at La Belle Époque (36 Rue des Fêtes-Champs). This beloved veteran of the French theater made her debut in the early century, playing a tiny part in Pierre Wolff's "Le Ruisseau." Sacha Guiry, just beginning his playwrighting career, saw her and he wrote her into most of his subsequent comedies, usually as a Molière-esque housekeeper. She has acted every possible variety of role, including the male prophet Zacharie, in Racine's "Athalie."

In "Sherlock Holmes," "La Dame aux Camélias," "Les Deux Orphelins," and in high comedy at Victor Boucher's side.

At La Belle Époque, she does a Courteline sketch in which a concierge, giving evidence, is reproved by the district attorney for use of coarse language. He demands that she just mention the first letter of any *propos* not while on the stand. She complies with hilarious results. During the course of her number, this brilliant comedienne also recounts

some of her recollections of her career.

Jessica Woods, an American director, has formed a bilingual theater company. Recently she presented Eugene O'Neill's playlet "Before Breakfast," first in English and then in French on the same evening. Next Monday and Tuesday evening her company will be seen in Edward Albee's "American Dream" (in English) at the American Cultural Center on the Rue du Dragon.

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Telephone: 544.16.30.

—1971-72— Stocks and						—1971-72— Stocks and					
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...and the other is the fact that the system is not a closed system, but an open system, which means that it is constantly interacting with its environment. This is a very important point, because it means that the system is not static, but dynamic, and it is constantly changing. This is a very important point, because it means that the system is not static, but dynamic, and it is constantly changing.

Speculators Bet Dollar Upswing Will Be Slow

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP-DJ).—Europe's money markets may be a big casino for speculators under the currency realignment of last Dec. 18, and the play will be hectic for weeks and months to come.

That is the way bankers, economists, monetary experts and foreign exchange dealers see the monetary situation. The assessment has disturbing implications for people in foreign trade and international business, for it indicates that the United States will have difficulty in trying to rebuild confidence in the dollar.

But the international companies and speculators who transferred funds to capitalize on money differentials are not likely to lose. An analysis of what is happening in Europe's money markets shows that this is a casino where the really smart money has only a slim chance of losing.

Profit Up 30%

Profits for some speculators may be running at about 25-30 percent when computed on an annual basis. In fact, profits of getting out of dollars into other currencies are so tremendous that little immediate incentive exists for transferring funds to the United States, money traders in Europe say. Central bank statistics indicate that, indeed, little money is going westward across the Atlantic, as the United States still hopes will happen.

"Since mid-January the pound sterling has moved up from \$2.25 to over \$2.80," one London foreign exchange dealer points out. "That is a gain of 25 percent in three weeks time. Stop and figure out what that increase amounts to on an annual basis. That is the profit that has been

made by any speculator who left his money in sterling or got into it in early January."

Money speculators have latched onto a simple rule which events in the last few years seem to uphold: When a currency weakens, the downturn may be sharp. When a weak currency strengthens, the improvement is likely to be very slow. And in the short term, downswings of a weak currency are sharper than any of its subsequent upswings.

In Geneva, the finance office of one major multinational company admits: "With the dollar sliding down to its floor, how can we lose by having our money on this side of the Atlantic? When it hits the floor we can reassess the situation. But we know that improvement in the dollar will be slow, so there is little risk of an upside bounce catching us off base."

He emphasizes that the money profit in interest terms of recent weeks far outweighs the differential now existing between lower U.S. interest rates and rates in Europe. Thus, some sources aver that even a decline in rates in Europe may not be enough to stimulate a flow of money to the United States.

Gold Plunges \$1 After Trade Pact

LONDON, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold dropped sharply on European markets and the dollar advanced as a result of today's U.S.-EEC agreement on trade pacts.

The London free-market price of gold was quoted at \$46.90, down \$1 from yesterday. At the same time, the dollar gained 45 points against the pound sterling.

In Zurich, the other major gold-trading center, bullion dropped to \$47.50 from \$47.80 yesterday. Moving in an opposite direction, the dollar rose to \$2.850-3.850 Swiss francs from \$2.850-3.850 francs Thursday.

Prior to today's agreement, there had been growing fears that the Dec. 18 currency realignment would be undermined and might even collapse, either because the United States would fail to enact legislation devaluing the dollar against gold or because the legislation would contain amendments unacceptable to America's trading partners.

These fears reached a peak Wednesday, when gold rose to a post-war closing high of \$49.85 at London and the dollar took sharp buffeting on European foreign exchange markets.

Today's late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges were as follows:

Feb. 4 '72

Stock of the Month Club

Average Increase 84%

1. The Stock of the Month Club concentrates on supplying its members with one recommendation per month of a stock listed on the New York market.

2. The average increase for 16 regular SOMO recommendations has been 84%.

3. The Stock of the Month Club does not only advise its members when to buy, but also, which is even more important, when to sell.

4. Our past recommendations have been:

Month Recommendation Recommended at Closing price as of 1-2-72 Increase

Oct. No recommendation Membership estimated one month

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Dec. Int. Chem. & Nuc. 5 1/2 1/2 5 1/2 3/4 27%

Jan. Int. Chem. & Nuc. 5 1/2 1/2 5 1/2 3/4 21%

5. Take advantage of a special introductory offer for a twelve-month membership at a \$10 fee.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Make Car Sales Up 4 Percent

Sales of U.S.-built cars in January rose 4.1 percent from the level of January 1971, but continued to be well below record levels. Auto industry analysts say the month did not produce any signs of the expected first-quarter upturn in sales. Sales of imported cars totaled about 108,000, barely edging the prior year's level of 106,000. But analysts say that, on a daily rate basis, foreign car sales showed their first upturn since they began to slide in September. The four U.S. auto-makers sold 609,406 cars in the month, compared with 585,664 in January 1970. On a daily rate basis, sales were stronger than those of the like month in the past two years, but only average compared with the levels of the late 1960s.

Mannesmann to Close Some Plants

Mannesmann, of West Germany, says it plans to close production progressively in its facilities in Grossenau and Witten and the drawing mill at the Hilden plant. The company says about 1,800 workers will be affected by the closure, which it says is necessary because of deteriorating steel-pipe sales. Most of the affected workers will be employed in other Mannesmann plants.

Low-Cost Waste Converter Claimed

Garrett Research & Development Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum Corp., says it is pilot-testing a new process for profitably converting municipal solid waste into salable industrial heating fuels, glass and magnetic metals. At the heart of the process is a pyrolysis

reactor, the equipment that breaks down organic refuse in an oxygen-free, high-temperature environment under atmospheric pressure; the end products include char, or pure charcoal, gas and low-sulfur fuel oil. Garrett claims the process is practically pollution-free, less costly and more efficient than other waste-conversion schemes. Officials estimate it would cost about \$5 a ton to produce converted refuse worth \$6 a ton. A 2,000-ton-per-day processing plant, meeting the solid-waste disposal needs of a city of half a million people, would cost about \$12 million, the company figures.

U.S. Steel to Reopen Factory

U.S. Steel reports it plans to reopen its idle steelmaking plant in Youngstown, Ohio, within the next two weeks. U.S. Steel says it will reopen five of the mill's 12 open-hearth furnaces and one of the mill's blast furnaces. Rolling mill operations are scheduled to begin Feb. 16. The plant and its work force of 2,700 men have been idle since July. Youngstown is the last of the major U.S. Steel plants closed in July and August and now reopened.

Wayne Takeover Bid Rejected

International Distillers & Vintners has advised its shareholders against accepting the \$125 million bid from Wayne Mann, Wayne, which already owns about 38 percent of International Distillers, launched its takeover bid last week. The offer is in the form of a share exchange. In a letter to its shareholders International Distillers recommended that they retain their shares.

U.S. Corporate Profit Rises, Executives See Good '72

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—

Bearing out autumn forecasts for

further economic recovery, fourth-

quarter corporate earnings in the

United States climbed from the

like period in 1970, and executives

in many industries are predicting

continued improvement for the

current quarter and the whole

year.

These are the findings of a

Wall Street Journal tabulation of

fourth-quarter profits and of in-

terviews with executives of major

industries in the United States.

The tabulation shows that after-

tax profits of 454 companies rose

25.3 percent in the fourth quarter

from the like period in 1970.

More than half of the sharp

increase was due to a turnaround

at General Motors Corp., which

had posted a large loss in the

fourth quarter of 1970 because of

a strike. Nevertheless, the survey

indicates the rest of U.S. industry

is quite healthy overall. Sub-

tracting GM from the tabulation,

earnings of the remaining 463

companies rose 10.2 percent.

The negative effects of the price

freeze and Phase 2 price and

profit-margin controls, analysts

say, have been substantially offset

by improved productivity, rig-
orous cost-cutting and the promo-
tion of more profitable cars.

Profit Rise Expected

First-quarter profits for Ford

and Chrysler are expected to rise

sharply from the like period last

year. And GM is expected to re-

port earnings close to those of

1971's first quarter, when produc-

tion surged to refill dealers' de-

pleted inventories after the 1970

strike.

Earnings of the 22 steel com-

panies included in the tabulation

were up a total of 43.8 percent

from 1970's fourth quarter.

Many executives in the indus-

try are optimistic about their 1972

prospects, but there is an air of

uncertainty. "We are convinced

that we are on a cyclical upturn,

and that we are right in being

optimistic about 1972, but un-

fortunately incoming orders don't

yet validate our assumptions,"

says the financial head of one

large steel company.

A look at the prospects for some

other major industries follows:

OIL: First-quarter earnings of

oil companies are likely to average

lower than a year ago—or, at

best, the companies will realize

smaller gains than in past years.

In the fourth quarter, the world-

wide economic recession and

weather-related oil shortages

kept oil prices high, but the

oil that have carried over into 1972.

For the full year, the industry

looks for good growth in demand,

but tempering enthusiasm is the

fact that 1971's demand growth

was excellent, but little was ul-

timately translated into profits.

PULP AND PAPER: Most com-

panies say the outlook for earn-

ings improvement is generally

bright in 1972. Demand in key

areas, including coated boxes,

strengthened in the latter months

of 1971. Many executives see

continued demand strength and

say this fact will allow long-awaited

(or sellers) price increases this

year. Indeed, some have already

announced price increases on cer-

tain products.

RUBBER: Industry earnings

increased in the fourth quarter

and continued, although more

modest. Improvement is expected

in the current quarter. Executives

are predicting a rise in tire ship-

ments this year, and international

companies are expecting more

dollar earnings from foreign

operations as a result of the dol-

lar's devaluation. Officials say

as well as impact from price and

wage controls will not come until mid-

year.

AIRLINES: Gains were posted

by airline companies in the fourth

quarter, and even greater ones

are expected in the current quar-

ter as the industry continues its

recovery from depressed condi-

tions of a year ago. Many in the

industry say Phase 2 will have an

increasingly favorable impact on

carrier earnings as amounts of

union wage increases are held

down. Furthermore, the industry

believes desired price increases will

ultimately be approved by the

Price Commission.

Machine Tools Stamp

MACHINE TOOLS: Order

backlogs at the beginning of this

year totaled \$689.1 million, down

from \$824.4 million a year ago

and \$1.2 billion two years ago. It

is therefore expected that the

industry will continue to operate

at depressed levels during the

current quarter, and many pro-

ducers will likely report losses or,

at best, marginal profits.

On the brighter side, December

orders picked up over November

(as well as over the year-earlier

month), and industry leaders be-

lieve they have seen the bottom.

They add that gradual improve-

ment should continue, bolstered

by expected improvement in the

economy and by the investment

tax credit.

CHEMICALS: Industry earn-

ings rose 31.2 percent in the

fourth quarter, and many analysts

are forecasting a 10 to 12 percent

increase in sales volume and a

10 to 20 percent increase in profits

for 1972.

ALUMINUM: Following one of

the worst years in the history

of the industry, aluminum com-

panies are predicting that bet-
ter times are ahead this year. Com-

panies say it is too early to tell

the magnitude of their expected

rebound, but they note that alu-

minum demand currently

shows signs of firming and should

sustain hoped-for price increases.

Analysts say shipments should

increase about 4.5 percent this

year.

NONFERROUS METALS:

Fourth-quarter earnings of most

major companies were off 50 per-

cent or more over last year.

"There is no demand, period,"

says one analyst. "The prices

continue to be very soft," says

John B. M. Place, president of

Anacostia Co. Mr. Place neverthe-

less adds that "we have seen some

improvement in prices in the

brass end of the business. A

number of consumers are getting

down to where they can't live off

their inventories."

Significant gains for the in-

dustry, however, are not expected

before the second half of the year.

U.S. GNP to Double by 1990 But R&D Slows, Study Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP-DJ).—

The U.S. economy will grow

faster during the 1970s and 1980s

than during the previous two

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

79%	44%	43%	44	+	%	74%	33	Ryder	Sy	50	48	74%	75%	74%	75	+	%	81	50	U	Brd	
74%	13%	13%	13%	+	1/2													20	13%	U	Brd	
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					32 1/2	40 1/2	Skidell Oil	1		9	8	43	47 1/2	47 1/2			

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91%	62	South Ry 3.20	40	89	89	88¼	88¼ + ¼	14%	8%	Wayn

Day & G. perf. 60	3	25	26½%	25	26½%	25
Deere 100	3	6½		6½		6½
Frederick 25	45	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Woolf-Cor 85	354	24	24	24	24	24
Woolf-Cor 100	41	39	39	39	39	39
Woolf-Cor 150	42	27	27	27	27	27
Woolf-Cor 177½	24	23	23	23	23	23
Westra 50	2	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
WHP-Pers 25	49	45	45	45	45	45
WHP-Pers 50	31	40	40	40	40	40
WHP-Pers 100	120	23	23½	23½	23½	23½
WHP-Pers 150	16	16	16	16	16	16
WHP-Pers 200	56	19½	20	19½	20	19½
WHP-Pers 250	40	14	14	14	14	14
WHP-Pers 300	10	99	99	99	99	99
WHP-Pers 350	312	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
WHP-Pers 400	43	63	63	63	63	63
WHP-Pers 450	135	43	43	43	43	43
WHP-Pers 500	288	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½

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709%	709%	709%	709%	-%	12½	7%	SPresident	66	44	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7%	49½	Whit-	

[illegible]

63	68	70	75	T		Sun Oil pct.25	22%	45%	45	45%	45%	32	23	White
63	68	69	63			Sunbeam .50	24	31%	32%	31%	32%+	13%	7%	Wolf
60½	67	60½	67			Stungsind .80	14	24%	24	24%	24%	23%	1%	Wol

Woods Co.	.45		9	18%	18%	26%	26%	+ B
Woollhorth	1.20	23%	-2	42%	-2	42%	+ B	
Woodward	p22.20	57	61	61%	61	61%	+ B	
World Airway	.33	12%	13	75%	75	75%	+ B	
Wystryk	.34	24	133%	134%	133%	134%	+ B	
Fertilizer	.40	23	18%	18%	78%	188%	+ B	

X

XeroxCo	.54	-41%	120%	129%	128%	127%	+ B
Xtra Inc		36	28%	28%	28%	28%	+ B

Y

Ynos SD	1.20	12	16%	18%	18%	18%	+ B
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Z

Zale Corp	.54	115	43	-2	-4%	49%	+ B
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21%	22	- 21%	21%+	14	4 1/2	28	Tektronix	10	36%	36%	35%	35%	36	42	28%	28%
25%	25%	25%	25%	1/2	3 1/2	14%	Tetradyne	710	186	25%	25%	25%	25%+	14	25%	25%

Zyrex Corp.	132	33%	33%	33%	33%
Zenith R. 1,40	151	41%	41%	41%	41%
Zorn Ind. 30	258	31	32%	30%	31

55%	35%	ThornBot 1.04	9	55%	55%	54%	1A
30%	18%	Thornin 40b	27	30%	30%	30%	1A

is-Ex distribution, xx-Ex rights, xx-When
issued, nd-Next day delivery,
bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized
Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by
panies, in-Foreign issue subject to interest
in tax,
origin and low range does not include, change
day's trading,
a split or stock dividend amounting to 25
or more has been paid the year's high-low
dividend are shown for the new stock rep.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3-6, 1972

PUBLIC COMPANY UNDERWRITERS

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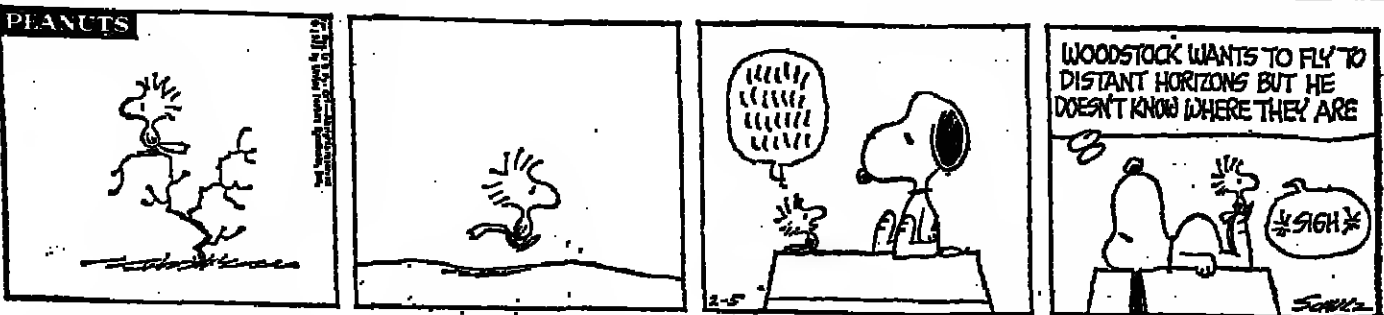
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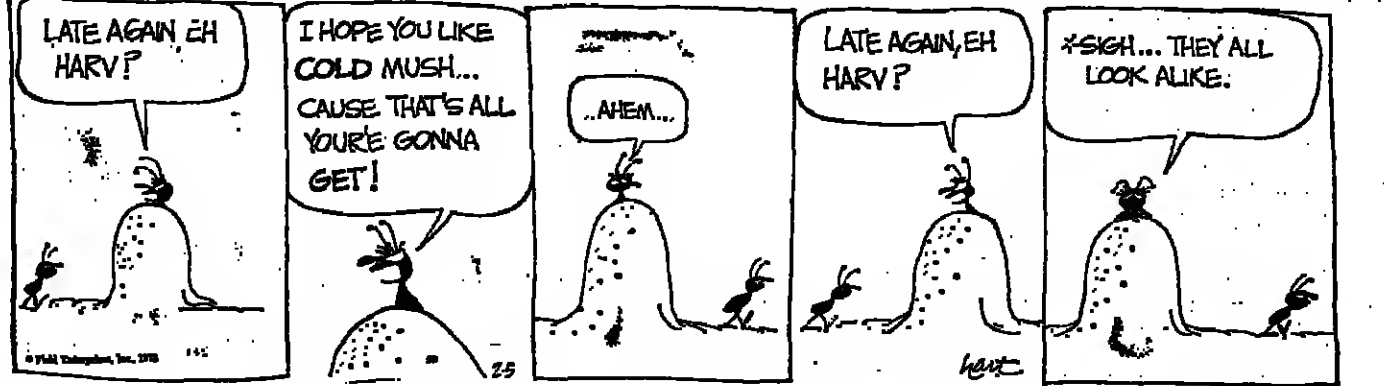
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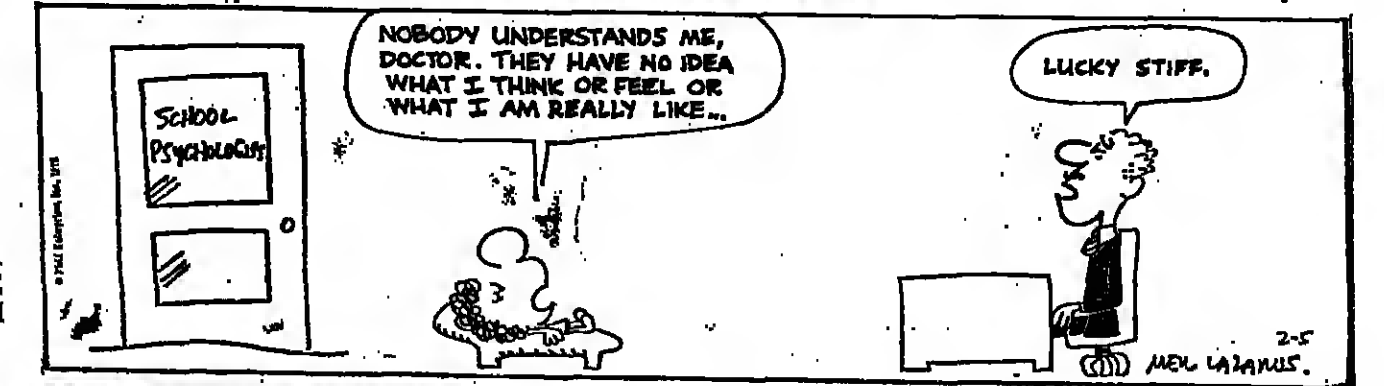
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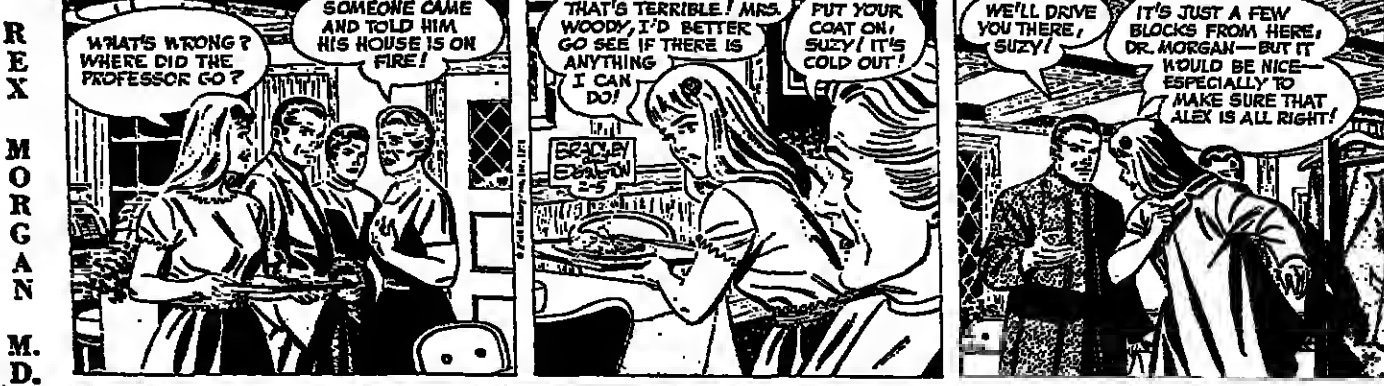
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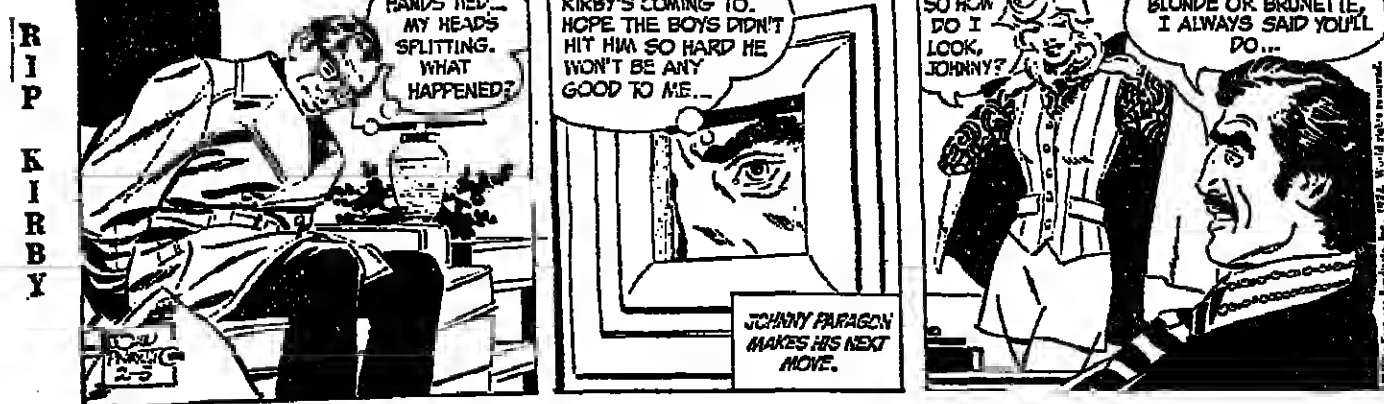
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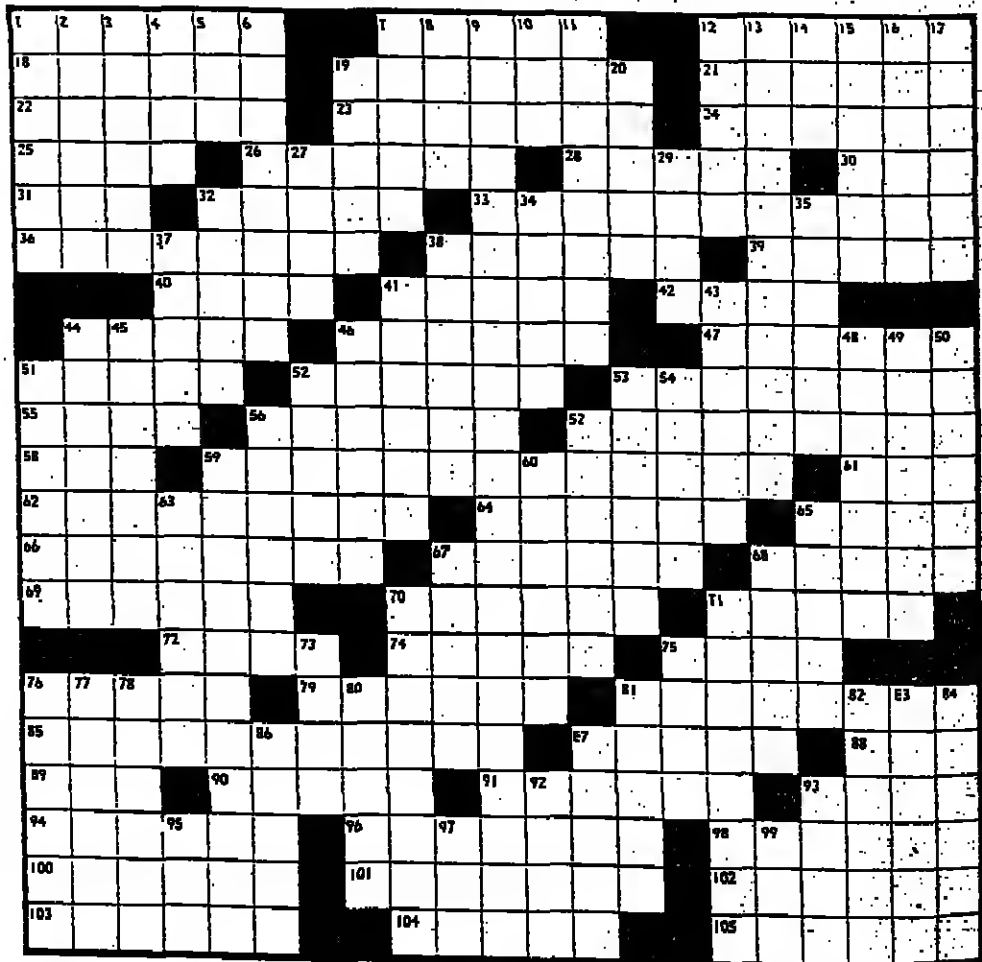


JUMBLE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

VARIETY PACKAGE—By Jack Luzzatto



- ACROSS: 1. Solemn promise, 2. Sentimental fools, 3. Multitudes, 4. Of direct descent, 5. Spoke, 6. Wind-borne, 7. Set free, 8. Wind-people, 9. Country, 10. New-homer, 11. Pastry, 12. Feltie word, 13. Not pick, 14. Master, 15. Don't miss it, 16. Scrape, 17. In a phish flash, 18. Elevated features, 19. Tare tools, 20. Faint on cargo, 21. Peter, 22. Kind of remark, 23. Tantal, 24. Loose again, 25. Third-rank, 26. Univ. student, 27. From the name mother, 28. Small valleys, 29. Orkney, 30. Rival of long standing, 31. Old French, 32. celus, 33. Christmas tea, 34. Red-and blue, 35. Titanic message, 36. Worst of friends, 37. Engine, 38. Displays, 39. Food, 40. Gestic, 41. Star's return, 42. Country quaffs, 43. Beer bases, 44. Thirty, 45. U.S. heads, 46. Code man, 47. Tasty, 48. Nautical cry, 49. Girl in, 50. "La Bohème", 51. Horvitz, 52. Port of Brazil, 53. Relative of a kind, 54. Speak of love, 55. Sign of Calif., 56. Liner, 57. Eur. region, 58. Cut, 59. Fendler, 60. African land, 61. Words of, 62. Merchant of, 63. ad villain, 64. Nautical, 65. Tantal, 66. Tantal, 67. Tantal, 68. Tantal, 69. Tantal, 70. Tantal, 71. Tantal, 72. Tantal, 73. Tantal, 74. Tantal, 75. Tantal, 76. Tantal, 77. Tantal, 78. Tantal, 79. Tantal, 80. Tantal, 81. Tantal, 82. Tantal, 83. Tantal, 84. Tantal, 85. Tantal, 86. Tantal, 87. Tantal, 88. Tantal, 89. Tantal, 90. Tantal, 91. Tantal, 92. Tantal, 93. Tantal, 94. Tantal, 95. Tantal, 96. Tantal, 97. Tantal, 98. Tantal, 99. Tantal, 100. Tantal

Finland, Poland Also Gain Group A U.S. Olympic Sextet Beats Swiss

From Wire Dispatches
SAPOORO, Japan, Feb. 4.—The United States Olympic hockey team beat Switzerland 5-3, today and gained the A group in the Winter Games competition.

Other winners today were Finland and Poland, who join yesterday's victors, Czechoslovakia and Sweden, and the defending champions Russians, who didn't have to qualify, in the six-team top group.

The quality of the U.S. victory was not reflected in the score as the Americans dominated play throughout and kept the puck in Swiss ice for most of the game. The U.S. squad outshot the Swiss, 63 to 18.

The Swiss played close because of some excellent goaltending by Gerard Rigollet, who had 27 saves in the second period alone. The U.S. squad led, 2-1, after the first period, 3-2 after the second, and were tied, 3-3, in the final session before pulling away.

Sheehy's 2d Goal
Goals by Tim Sheehy of International Falls, Minn., his second of the game, and Stuart Irving broke the 3-3 deadlock before a near capacity crowd of 5,000, including Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

Kevin Ahearn, of Milton, Mass., also scored twice for the winners. Defensemen Marcel Squalido and Charles Hansen and right wing Francis Reinhard scored for the Swiss team, which dropped into B group play.

Ahearn and Sheehy sent the Americans into a 2-0 lead in the early moments of the game. Ahearn received a pass at the blue line, eluded the defense and rifled a shot past Rigollet from about 15 feet out.

Sheehy scored on Keith Christensen's rebound. Squalido got one back on a power play, with Frank Sanders serving a tripping penalty.

Reinhard Ties Score
Reinhard's goal at 1:03 of the third period tied the score at 3-3. Michael Turner carried the puck to the right of U.S. goalie, and Michael Curran and drove the U.S. defense with him before snapping the puck back to Reinhard, left uncovers. Reinhard scored in an almost open case.

U.S. coach Murray Williamson said after the game, "We were a little anxious, which is something you can't do. The lack of those around the net created a few nervous moments."

Liquori to Return
TORONTO, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Marty Liquori of Cedar Grove, N.J., who has not run in competition since Aug. 28, of last year because of an injured foot, took his first step toward the Munich Olympic tonight, in the opening run, at the Maple Leaf indoor games. Another track meet scheduled for tonight is the Fort Worth (Texas) indoor games and Cleveland will host a Knights of Columbus meet tomorrow night.

The next game for the U.S. squad is against Sweden tomorrow morning, which means that the U.S. team must play again in less than 18 hours.

Evaluating the Swedes, Williamson said he wasn't impressed watching them trounce a weak Yugoslav team, 5-1, last night.

"But I know they are capable of an explosive game. I think their style is a little bit like ours, but with their greater experience it will be real tough and it would be an upset if we were to win," he added.

In the other games today, Poland got three goals in the first half of the second period and went on to shut out West Germany, 4-0, in a game which had some violent checking and at times looked as if a fight would break out. Finland trounced Norway, 13-1, scoring three goals in the first 11 minutes to demoralize their opposition and whipping in five more in the second period.

Switzerland, the defending B group champion, is joined in the five-team group by West Germany, Norway, Yugoslavia and Japan.

Women's Downhill Trials
From Wire Dispatches
SAPOORO, Japan, Feb. 4.—Susan Corrick of Ketchikan, Idaho, taking chances where the favorites moved with caution, today clocked the fastest time during compulsory non-stop training for tomorrow's Olympic women's Alpine skiing downhill.

Miss Corrick, 20, swept down the 2,065-meter (6,776-foot) Mount Baita course, which dropped 527 meters in 1 minute 40.82 seconds.

World Cup champion Annemarie Froell of Austria said she was holding back and nearly fell once because of a lack of concentration. She was timed in 1:43.99.

The International Ski Federation (FIS) placed officials at the start and finish to make sure equipment with advertising was not displayed to cameras. The strict security was not told about it and there were arguments.

An official took the skier away from Karen Budge of the United States when she inadvertently held them up.

"I know it's crazy," the official said apologetically. "I am sure it is," Miss Budge agreed.

West German
No. 2 Leads
In 2-Man Bob
SAPOORO, Japan, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—European champions Wolfgang Zimmerer and Peter Utzschneider of West Germany hold the lead after the first two runs in the Winter Olympics two-man bobsled today with a total time of 2 minutes 23.77 seconds.

The pair, 1.4 seconds ahead of the favored Swiss pair, Jean Wicki and Edy Honegger, Zimmerer and Utzschneider, the No. 2 West German pair, had the two fastest runs of the day down the Mount Teine course, at 1:14.81 and 1:14.94.

They set the track record for the 1,500-meter run in training at 1:14.08 and were the only team to break 1 minute 15 seconds today.

Zimmerer, a 31-year-old baker, and Utzschneider, 25, won the European two-man bobsled championship at St. Moritz, Switzerland, last month.

The No. 1 West Germans, Horst Floth and Rudi Reiger, were in third spot in 2:31.63 at the end of the first day's competition.

Italy's main medal hopes, the 1971 world champions Gianfranco Gasparrini and Mario Armano, are a disappointing fifth with 2:31.14, 2.77 seconds behind the leaders.

The best-placed U.S. team is, Boris Said of New York City and Thomas Bachner of Indianapolis, who are in 18th place with an overall time of 2:34.97.

After 2 BOB RUNS
1. West Germany 2 (Wolfgang Zimmerer, Peter Utzschneider) 2:23.77
2. West Germany 1 (Horst Floth, Rudi Reiger) 2:31.63
3. Italy 1 (Gianfranco Gasparrini, Mario Armano) 2:31.14
4. Switzerland 1 (Jean Wicki, Edy Honegger) 2:31.14
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